

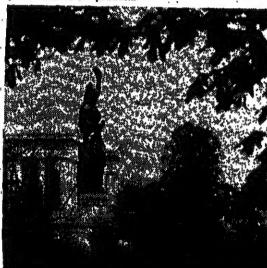
# Between Munich and Kiel – explore 2000 miles of German Hamburg, 17 June 1971 (Tenth Year - No. 479 - By air

# The German Tribune

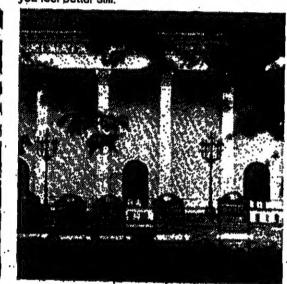
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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### many faces to the visitors full of tradition and yet modern. They are pulsating with life and are cosmopolitan meeting places. offering you the treasure of the past and the



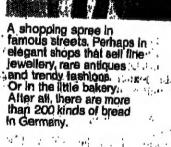
for all types of treatment And if nothing ails you, golf and fresh air will make ou feel better still.



Here there's nothing virtu-ous in staying thirsty. Wine 2000 years. Every town has brawed its own beer since the Middle Ages whilst German sparkling wine came in about 1800. You'll





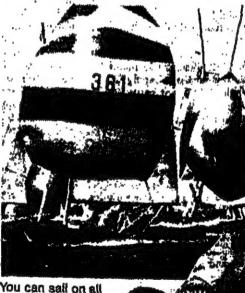






Albrecht Dürer was born 500 years ago.

See in 1971 He painted in the what the rest ancient fown of Nurnberg where his house of the world still stands of own will discover in see many lowns in Germany which still 1972-Germany, look as they did in Olympic Games. Follow the whole, or part, of the 2000 mile "Olympic Tour" we have designed for you.



Gliders, anyone?

Between Munich and Kiel explore 2000 miles of Germany I am interested in a pre-Olympic visit to Garmany. Please send me full information.

Please write in block letters and do not omn the postst code.

# Nato conference links MBFR with Berlin talks

Nato's primary dimension as a mili-tary organisation won it friends as from the military and well as making some enemies in the early days. For the one group it was exclusively defence organisation aiming to preserve the equilibrium between the military

For the other group the North Atlantic freaty Organisation was a capitalist instrument of aggression under the aegis of

The closer the Alliance came to maturity the greater its discrimination became. We can only guess at how much effect universal criticism of the consequences and costs of this system of threats had in bringing about the changes that came.

At any rate Nato no longer put all its began to move into a second dimension, the political dimension of conciliation

This struck the opponents of Nato of the organisation's protagonists greatly.

One West German Lexikon der Politik

Abed back in 1967 that at the discussions
on Nato reform the paradoxical suggestion had been put forward that it should be made an instrument of appearse-

And former Defence Minister Franz Josef Strauss still believes today that an analysis of the military altuation in Shrope shows that "the preservation of security" in peace and liberty requires

### IN THIS ISSUE FOREIGN AFFAIRS Kremiin heeds Berlin talks

THE ARTS Albrecht Dürer's work com-

Prehensively displayed at .... Nuremberg exhibition

Sebastian Kneipp's water oures have brought relief

Gliding is a popular sport

ther communal efforts to bolster the little tather than endeavours to court the little to the East.\*\* pliants and others are obviously over-

previous week.

From this point of view Tsarapkin's journey seems to have come too late. If he intended to encourage the individual thing the fact that the changes Nato going through are not based on though are not based on the substitute of the substi

West are concerned, firstly maney is the cost of armaments rises in the proportion to the investments for the social services and the structure of the social services and the services are serv by is to be worth defending. ondly weapon systems are becoming

from the military and to say their killing keep the peace is not! The technology of warfare does not auto-

the highest levels of nuclear deterrent be-tween the superthere are new rocket systems, no matter whether defensive or offensive, threatening the ability of the opponent to strike

the carefully balanced nuclear scales. Recognising the validity of both these arguments, the technological and the financial, Moscow and Washington agreed to embark on talks to limit the scope of rocket warfare, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)."

It is quite a natural and logical parallel that in the short or long-term something similar must happen on the level of conventional warfare, especially as the idea of a balanced mutual reduction of troop strength in Europe is not exactly

But some confusion reigned in Nato when Moscow sent its recent so-called signal from Tiflis in answer to Nato's Roykjavík, Brussels and Rome proposals dating from between 1968 and 1970, which seemed to be worth looking into a

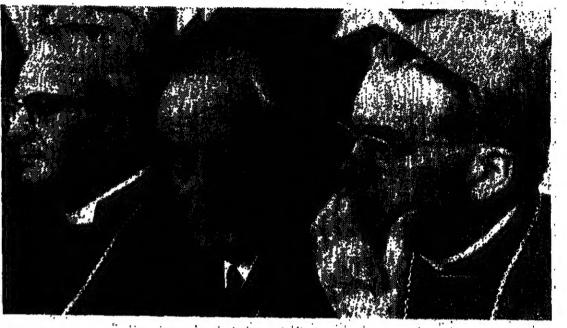
What reply have the Allies now come up with at their spring conference in, Lisbon to the Soviet proposal that they should taste the wine of MBFR (Mutual Balanced Forces Reduction)?

time the complexities of troop with-

drawals and security conferences. Thus he

was talking on precisely the same points as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

meeting in Lisbon in the latter half of the



### Ecumenical conference

Willem Visser't Hooft (centre), honorary president of the World Council of Churches, was present at the ecumenical conference held in Augsburg. Julius, Cardinal Döpfner (right) and Hermann Dietzfelbinger, president of the Protestant Church in the Federal Republic also attended. (Foto: AP)

hesitated to specify how seriously it meant it, and sont it out with a politically calculated but as rider. This reservation concerns a satisfactory solution of the Berlin Question which, it is hoped, will come before the end of the year and which could clear the way for a pan-European security conference. Thus all eyes are on Berlin.

On the question of MBFR, there has been a highest on the political scene but no lack of activity in diplomatic quarters. A kind of graded plan has been devised with the immediate task of sounding out Moscow's notions on a multilateral basis. Later on proper scouts will be named to eatry out this work.

gence work of these scouts a conference of deputy foreign ministers will convene in the autumn to map out the way shead for the route march, before the Nato winter conference in Brussels is able to make a politically decisive staps.

hopes will be pinned on similarly cautious

schedule is not surprising, but it is sound.

Moscow should not rebuff the Lisbon communique. The Nato ministers were careful to welcome the treaty restricting the use of the seabed for military purposes as a "significant step forwards" and praised the Soviet Union for according to the Geneva Disarmament Conference on the question of banning bacteriological and chemical weapons.

Moreover their concern at the growth of the Soviet Mediterranean Fleet is expressed in remarkably mild terms.

They have given far more attention to the third dimension of the alliance, protection of the environment, pointing Basing their calculations on the intellito a (far distant) future when military problems may pale into significance compared with the pollution of the world

Christian Potyka

### Soviet diplomats are uncommonly ac-Bonn's detente policy their counterparts in the West. The Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Semyon Tsarapkin Was in London last weekend following according to Scheel

General appeals for maintaining and strengthening the present position are no longer sufficient. The only people who are likely to regret this are those who feel that status quo, or perhaps paralysis, is the highest form of international relationships particularly with record to relationships.

Soiseel, the Bonn Foreign Minister, in his hopes for a settlement on Berlin by the

end of the year.

The little is not such a plose link between Boilin and the talks on a belanced mutual reduction of troop strength. Following cussed and now that the prospect of talks negotiations leading to a lasting reduction of tension in Europe. important element in President Nixon's arguments with the Senate a certain amount of room for manoguyre must be granted. These talks would be a trial of patience. The talks that have been going on for years on a limitation of strategic arms would be a short apprenticeship by

he intended to encourage the individual Nato countries to take their own stand on these matters the Alliance as a whole precluded this possibility in the meantime. In the Lisbon Conference it receives that for the time being the Nato state of the highest form of interpational relation ships particularly with regard to relation ships particularly with regard to relation. Are they really comparison.

The Nato partners have forged a close time being the Nato street in the Berlin question, and the preparations for a slight of the efforts alliance will be infollowing a communal course which should lead to a thorough should only be possible after the other more freedom? The West must have at sentiding our of the situation and patient.

Continued on page 2



A backward glance

at ministerial

resignations

Only five times in the history of the Federal Republic, since 1949 that is, have Ministers resigned Cabinet posts.

Once of course, on 27 October 1966, all four Ministers belonging to the minor coalition partner, the Free Democrats,

That meant the end of the Brhard

overnment and Kurt Georg Kiesinger

ecame Chancellor of the Grand Coali-

tion of Christian and Social Democrats.

9 October 1950; Minister of the In-

terior Gustay Heinemann (at that time a

Christian Democrat) resigned because

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer offered the

Western allies a military contribution

31 October 1962: Minister of Justice

Stammberger, a Pree Democrat, resigned because of the Spiegel Affair.

26 March 1965: Minister of Justice

Bucher, at that time still a Free Demo-

crat, resigned as he did not agree to

lengthening the period envisaged under the Statute of Limitations for the pro-

27 October 1966: Finance Minister

Rolf Dahlgrün, Housing Minister Bucher, Minister for all-German Affairs Brich Mende and Minister of Economic Co-

operation Walter Scheel all resigned be-

cause of differences of opinion over the

28 March 1968: Minister of the Interior

Likke, a Christian Democrat, left the

Cabinet of the Grand Coalition after

without the knowledge of the Cabinet.

resigned at one go.

### **B** FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Kremlin heeds Berlin talks and ratification link

Hardly a day passes but some member or other of the Bonn government or an Opposition spokesman mentions the problem of a link between Four-Power agreement on Berlin and ratification of the treaty with Moscow.

Moscow has less to say for itself. The Kremlin has come to terms with the fact that the Moscow Treaty only stands a chance of ratification in conjunction with

The Soviet Union would like to reach agreement on Berlin. It has come to realise that an agreement would benefit

Soviet sims in Europe.
These sims consist first of long-term stabilisation of the status quo, second of reducing America's influence on its West-ern European allies and third of utilising the industrial, scientific and technological potential of Western Europe by means of favourable trade agreements so as to help solve domestic difficulties.

Agreement on Berlin, it is hoped, will have the required detente effect and lay the political groundwork for further

The Soviet leaders have learnt the lesson of Nikita Khrshchev's Berlin ultimatum: that massive pressure brought to bear on Berlin serves only to consolidate Nato when it is a matter of the West's fundamental position in the divided city.

This is why major Berlin crises have been avoided in recent years. Periodic interference with this country's links with Berlin have been tactical in intent, serving solely to underline the Soviet legal view that West Berlin is not, politically, a part of the Federal Republic.

This would remain the case even if agreement were not to be reached on Berlin but the USSR, unlike Bonn, does not view a Berlin settlement primarily in terms of ratification of the Moscow

Moscow does, of course, consider ratification of the Treaty with this country to be desirable but the signatures already appended to the document are felt to be the crux of the matter.

Even assuming it is not ratified the Treaty as it now stands and viewed from 'Moscow's angle has already either attained or brought closer fundamental Soviet

policy aims.

Take, for instance, the position as it stood from about mid-1969 when Moscow started to show an interest in talks with Bonn. Difficulties in Poland and Czechoslovakia were the order of the day and the contours of possible interplay between Bonn and Peking had already

A t a recent press conference President Nixon dealt, among other topics, with China. His announcement that fol-lowing studies and talks with Nationalist

China and other countries a decision was

to be taken in about six weeks' time on

the tactics to be adopted by the United

States in respect of Communist China at

the next UN General Assembly, served

merely to confirm that developments are

progressing at a relatively rapid rate -

regardless of the President's warning note to the effect that normalisation of rela-

tions was still a long way ahead.

The significant change mentioned by the President in respect of UN members' stiffules fowards Peking did indeed come

to light at the last General Assembly in November 1970 when the traditional

May of mathland Chinese membership of

the world body was dealt with in the

dustomary matthets and and

What is more, there were tendencies in the GDR to attach greater importance to domestic considerations in trade agreements with the Soviet Union.

The Moscow Treaty has already played a part in progress towards consolidation of the Eastern Bloc in the Soviet sense of the term. The selective Eastern policy of the Kiesinger and Schröder period has been shelved and there is no longer any mention of active contacts with China.

The GDR, not a little worried by the rapprochement between Bonn and Mos-cow, has also concluded new trade agreements with the Soviet Union that could not have been better as far as Moscow is concerned

It is easy to visualise how Bonn, say, would have reacted to American wishes of this kind if Washington had made approaches to Hast Berlin similar to those

made by Russia to Bonn last year.

Against the background of overall political developments since August 1970 the GDR has gone so far as to intensify integration with the Soviet Union and Rumania too has undeniably backpedalled on a number of issues.

The ratification issue is accordingly a seeble motive for the Soviet Union to show willing over Berlin.

It now looks by no means out of the question that the United States might prove the sole beneficiary of Bonn's concessions under the terms of the Moscow Treaty.

Viewed from Moscow it cannot matter much to America how great Bonn's political presence in Berlin will in future be. The West may be lending Bonn's demands in this respect every support but Moscow may well feel that this is largely because the Western powers are not sure what consequences for their own position

might ensue from the Moscow Treaty.

They are tending to soft-pedal the
Berlin talks in order to postpone ratification of the Moscow Treaty and so continue to play a part in determining the tempo of rapprochement between Bonn and Moscow.

Repeated pointers by President Nixon to the effect that all major problems on which the United States and Russia differ are interlinked to fit this picture.

Tolerable agreement on Berlin as regards the West's fundamental demands may be reached but there can be no question of the Soviet Union agreeing in a Berlin settlement to the status quo as regards Bonn's political presence in the divided city. The 1964 treaty between Moscow and the GDR lays emphasis on West Berlin's special political status.

It is, on the other hand, possible that the Soviet Union might agree to certain American wishes in solving other problems, the Sait talks, for instance.

West Berlin's de facto ties with the Federal Republic, including legislation, the arts, trade and travel, could, however, be guaranteed by means of a technical agreement involving the GDR.

Two Chinas rivalry

must be resolved

The American tenet that Chinese mem-

bership is a major issue requiring a

two-thirds majority was again easily confirmed but for the first time the member-

ship vote resulted in a small absolute majority (of two) in Peking's favour. Since a two-thirds majority was needed there were, of course, no legal consequences.

But the moral and political success this breakthrough represented in the face of years of presents brought to bear by Washington have meanwhile not been without effect. At this same time Peking Itself has meresalighy emerged from its bounder, has established diplomatic ties

(Kisler Nachrichten, 2 June 1971)

### Cairo-Moscow treaty confirms long-accepted facts

Soviet President Podgorny's Cairo visit cast an Egyptian volte face folks turned out not to be as unofficial as Secretary of State Rogers' visit is was officially made out to be the case in

the Egyptian capital.

In addition to the usual pomp and circumstance Presidents Podgorny and Sadat signed — after a bare day and a half of talks — a comprehensive and detailed treaty of friendship and cooperation. The treaty, which the Soviet leader had brought with him, has twelve clauses and was signed for an initial fifteen years.

There was, so it transpired, nothing unofficial about President Podgrony's visit to Cairo - and precious little

cordiality either.
Indeed, following US Secretary of State William Rogers' visit and President Sadat's coup ousting his left-wing rivals the visit by Moscow's Middle Bast specialist

He had to make sure that President Sadat intended continuing to play ball with the Soviet Union, in home affairs too, and he needed it in writing.

He got both. The Egyptian leader may be keen on gaining elbow-room but he continues to be dependent on Moscow's

Has Egypt developed into a kind of Arab Czechoslovakia? Could there be a rerun of Prague in Cairo, with a Soviet invasion of the Nile Delta in the event of President Sadat one day not playing ball and trying to reach agreement with the Americans?

Pessimists who feel this and similar forecasts to be justified have already made their voices heard. There were, for that matter, fantasy-mongers who fore-

# Bonn's policy

Continued from page 1

least an outline of what goes on before negotiations are feasible.

Nevertheless the progress that has been made between the East and West in the last three years is impressive. Talks are in progress in the Berlin Question and the next Four-Power talks take place on 7 June. The SALT talks are going on and have received a new impetus in the past two weeks. Contacts have been made preparatory to a European security conference, And according to all predictions there will soon be negotiations on troop reductions. The latest initials are MBFR (Mutual Balanced Force Reduction).

In the midst of this general activity Bonn's Ostpolitik has its part to play. It fits into this framework. In this respect Foreign Minister Walter School was not just using flowery language when he stated after the Lisbon Conference that Bonn's detente policy was a central factor in the Western alliance.

and activated links with other countries.

insisting on a two-thirds majority would

now gain majority acceptance. Does this represent a failure for the United States

after two decades of insistence on this

very point? It would be more accurate to

speak of a success for China, a success

scored as a result of a normal inter-

national outlook (in comparison with

Peking's attitude to the outside world

Rven the United States might benefit

sentative takes his seat in the UN

from developments. But before a Peking

wilding in New York some solution must

be found to the rivalry between the two

Chinas, each claiming the sole right to

represent the Chinese people and each claiming the other's territory.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zellung für Deutschland, 3 Janu 1971)

during the cultural revolution).

It is doubtful now whether the motion

(Handelsbiatt, 7 June 1971)

### Following President Podgomy's on tations with his Egyptian counterpart still unclear how much leewsy Egyn retained. Is President Sadat in a pos to make more concessions than le already done so in his offer to next with Israel?

Egyptian capital. Both are equally,

Have the Soviet leaders allowed in free hand to proceed with his like tion policy at home even in the opposition by the Moscow-oriental wing Nasserites? Even after the sion of the new treaty one can but assumptions.

Two points would, however, seen

1. President Sadat is trying to me policy of neutrality rather than an of playing off one major powers the other. All that Mr Rogers could him was the assurance that William continues to oppose major tea changes and refuses to sanction if over of territory occupied during h Arab-Israeli war.

The American Secretary of Su unable to promise the Egyptima that Washington would bring press bear on Israel to accept this on Cairo is accordingly more dependent ever on the other great power that position to exert pressure, the

2. Nearly everything to which the Trenty has given the official supproval has been an accepted at some time. There are Soul supplies, Soviet military advises, of mic aid, consultation and coordinate the event of a crisis, the premitor unitateral ligyption attack on sais

Marks of economic assistant enormous and unique investment be safeguared in black and white:

But paper is patient, especial as Orient. Political practice along the what the price is and whether had to its promise,

One point has been made clear by treaty and the response to It is (calls for a similar agreement with United States). A solution to the

Ith landuage sub-adhor: Geometry of themselves.

Distribution Manager: Georgiae we be themselves.

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 3 Even if the CDU/CSU party-political Aussicht, Hemburg 75. Tel.: 20 Inference to be held this coming Octo-22 14728. Bean burgess Kongred Kents Teles in Saarbrücken succeeds in electing a lexi: 08 82396.

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### E POLITICS

# Mid-term political landscape remains dull and uninteresting

Rarely is there still a good relationship between the electorate and those for whom they voted when it comes to mid-term in the legislative period. This is the time when the gap between what was expected of the government, what they promised, and what has actually transpired is opened up to its fullest.

This procedure is repeated in all countries which enjoy free elections, no matter what party has come to the fore. It is particularly easy to sense this when, as in September 1969, the leadership of the government is passed on to a party that has sat on the opposition benches for seventeen years, and then had to go through a kind of trial period to prove its worth as th junior partner in a setup such as the Grand Coalition.

Looking back over the past eighteen months we see that changes more clearly expressed in terms of personnel and atmosphere, rather than in concrete, tangible facts.

There are many reasons for this. The Social Democrat party has become more sensitive. It jumps back like a scalded child now when it runs into opposition on proposed reforms, whether the opposi-tion comes from its Free Democrat periners or from the Churches and other

vested interest groups.

It is obviously much easier to go on pushing a truck along the same old tracks than to lift it off the rails. The result is that the SPD has in some ways bitten off more than it can chew and is having to take unpopular measures.

This is something that must be a cause

of concern for the Party and its acolytes, but not for the man-in-the-street who ooks on with interest and watches the Opposition stretching out the safety net waiting for the government to make a slip on the tightrope. He knows that the machinery of democracy is running

However, trapeze artist Karl Schiller is performing his set pieces, currency and economic stability, and Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel are showing off their double act, walking the Ostpolitik tight-

For the Opposition, around which so much revolves but which has so few flathes of inspiration, should perform the task of providing a constant afternative to the government of the day, but at the present moment it is not doing so.

United States). A solution to the present moment it is not doing so.

East problem is not merely a make the countries immediately continued in the countries immediately continued in the great powers have played by candidate for the Chancellery, would and unless the indications are done to the next.

Dietrick Strong in the Bundestag. But no one today believes that the government will fall spart at the seams as seemed likely at the time of the Manda crists. the time of the Mende crisis.

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editorial solve the Opposition's problems; they Otto Heinz. Editorial solve the Opposition's problems; they Otto Heinz. Editorial solve the Opposition's problems; they of Heinz. Editorial solve the Opposition's problems; they of Heinz. Editorial solves the Opposition's problems; they of Heinz. Editorial solves the Opposition's problems; they of the Opposition's problems that the Opposition that the Opposition's problems that the Opposition that the Opp

bet in Saarbrücken succeeds in electing a leader for the party and a candidate for alais Schaumburg, while the vanquished the party and a candidate for alais Schaumburg, while the vanquished the party and a capital without too Opposition has anything different or the to offer in the way of foreign and momlo policies than the government. bout political personalities than political gies when making up its mind in containty polls then we would have a clearer idea of the kind of changes the CDU/CSU would make if they could. They must be well aware that however

long a Social Democrat remains Chancel-lor they cannot take up again where Kiesinger and Erhard left off.

However difficult it may be to see what the Union parties are up to, it is ten times as difficult to understand the motives of the Free Democrats. They are like a small band of castaways on a desert island whose sole hope is one signal rocket. They will fire this into the sky and hope that a rescuer comes. Secretary-General Karl-Hermann Flach is trying to collect together divergent forces.

But who is going to explain to the middle-classes for instance why they should vote liberal again at the next provincial assembly elections in April 1972 although the Hamburg state committee of the FDP recently came out in favour of worker participation in management on a basis of equality.

If people in this country were used to the battles between political parties that are commonplace in other democratic countries then all this would be easier to swallow. But this is something we are not used to here and the fact that the parties are confronting each other with weapons at the ready, hurling differences of opinion at each other, far from winning new friends for democracy à l'allemande has brought its old opponents back into

Of course we can be glad that the NPD has gone from one election débacle to the next, but the results of recent local elections have tended to hide strong undercurrents. Many people who would never dream of voting for a right-wing

Saving – that is the main topic of conversation in Bonn. Superminister for Economic Affairs and Finance Keri

Schiller must now learn to wield the axe

against grabbing ministerial) depart-ments which so shocked his colleague,

Alex Möller, and caused him to quite so

abruptly. Whether Schiller will succeed or

Professor Schiller himself sees the tasks

ahoad in this light: firstly he must plan

the 1971 budget in conformity with stability. Secondly he must devise a reasonable budget for 1972, and then

rethink middle-term financial planning up

till 1975. Thirdly there must be a noticeable reform of the tax system.

Before this year is out the matter must be

algned, scaled and delivered.

By there is now no prophetic gift involved in forecasts that increased taxes

will come. Professor Schiller does not

want to hurt those with small incomes,

but "from the middle-income group up-

Just how vehemently the Superminister

will act against those in the high income

bracket is still uncertain. His party aides

are still at work. A commission is

investigating the tax situation and will

the time the extraordinary party political

conference is called (in Bonn from 18 to

There will be a bitter wrangle in the

next fews days about the domands for

public expenditure in 1972 put forward

by individual ministries. Of a total bill of

120 milliard Marks at least ten milliard

will have to be expunged.
Following Alex Möller's departure from

the Finance Ministry a gap of 63 milliard

Marks has been opened up in middle-term

New priorities must be set. It is

essential that vital reforms should not be

wards" the screw will be turned.

20 November).

financial planning.

not only time will tell.

extremist party are longing for a strong man. When they are asked what this strong man should do they are unable to say, but they hope that the strong man himself will know the answers.

Semi-conscious yearnings of this kind should not find any expression in elections in the 1970s.

But even today when unemployment is virtually non-existent in this country and for all the talk about a crisis the crisis is something that is on the horizon but has not yet taken place, there is an air of insecurity and a touch of anxiety about the future.

It would be quite amiss to view this in solely political terms. A number of changes in society which happen quite independently of whoever is in power in Bonn, but which are ascribed to the government of the day are taking place.

It is not possible to run the business of German politics with intelligence and reason alone in the present situation and whoever does not believe that should read the history of the first German republic. On the left-wing there are people who

think that reforms or revolution could create not only a better world, but a perfect one. But this is only one side of the coin. The other side shows the hopes of the worthy middle-classes who expect salvation to come, with the and-product being a society in which all conflicts between vested interest groups are removed and society is totally free.

No party in a democracy is likely to set out to satisfy such Utopian ideals. In fact it should be everybody's aim to quell ideas of this kind especially the parties who are in power.

A people which constantly has the fine verbiage, but senseless prattle "something must be done" on its lips cannot be served by a government that is constantly cackling about unlaid eggs and which forgets to sell its new-laid eggs at the right market price. Fritz Richeri

(Stutigarter Zellung 29 May 1971)

### Superminister Karl Schiller wields his economies axe

begin at home and that Schiller should first make cuts in his own two ministries by pruning staff. Certainly there are avoidable extravagances in his ministries and rationalisation would be possible. But would this pan out in quite the way that simple minds imagine?

The first economy that could be made, it seems at first glance, would be a ministerial office along with all its secrearies, sdvisers, one chauffour and a car. As a whole the personnel in all ministries — which is increasing by about five per cent every year — will not be touched.

Just how Professor Schiller intends to deal with the financial demands of the ndividual ministerial departments no one yet knows. In Schiller's old Economic Affairs Ministry for instance, there is a small matter of about one million Marks for new gradings for civil servants due this

made in most ministries. This begins with a cutback in the purchase of new files and question of whether new desks and filing becoming quite stingy. For instance only one ministry official is allowed one trip. to Brussels for each one BEC event.

Today Professor Schiller in his united ministry is the master over 50,000 gov-ernment employees, white-collar workers and tradeamen. Quite a figure! The number of people actually employed in the double ministry is only about 3,500, burled in the State cemetery for suicides. with Economic Affairs and Finance al-It has been mooted that saying should most equally represented. But allied to

differences over proposed electoral re-(Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 14 may 1971)

this ministry are a number of other authorities and the customs and excise service alone adds a 30,000-strong team to the ministry.

Kari Schiller employs six State secretaries, four permanent and two parlia-

mentary, fourteen departmental heads and hundreds of advisers and other staff of an advisory capacity. He is head of a Federal industrial concern with an annual turnover of fifteen milliard Marks and

employing 150,000 people.

The current joke in Bonn is that Schiller, like Helmut Schmidt with his soldiers and Hans-Dietrich Genscher with his Border Guards has a private army, since he is head of the 30,000 customs and excice men, some of whom are

However, Genscher remains the most important army officer; his Border Guards stand watch over Palais Schaumburg and check all people entering and leaving the Chancellery.

How powerful Karl Schiller will remain

is a question not of the presence of the men with the ballpens but of personal skills. Even his superministry fails to make him a deputy chancellor, and there are enough ministerial colleagues who will keep a jealous eye on the situation to see that this never occurs.

The guidelines of policy-making are ballpoint pens and does not stop at the decided by the head of the government and to prove the point Willy Brandt has cabinets should be purchased. When it shown his hand quite clearly in giving comes to official travel the ministries are Professor Schiller responsibility for shown his hand quite clearly in giving

He can remove this responsibility if Schiller should fail. It seems that the Cabinet will go on working in its present fashion until 1973. If it should change, Willy Brandt is likely to be reminded of the remark he made half in jest during the minor crisis: "I have promised my Cabinet guaranteed full employment."

Klaus Jelonneck

(Walt der Arbeit, 4 June 1971)





### PROFILE

# Weichmann's retirement marks the end of an era for Hamburg

Weichmann, senior burgomaster of the Freie und Hansestadt (Free Hanseatic city) will give up his office on 9 June.

The departure of Professor Weichmann marks the end of an era for Hamburg, an era that will be remembered under the retiring burgomaster's name. For six years Professor Weichmann has steered the ship of State in the Hanseatic port and has developed a style of representation and government that bears his personal stamp and corresponded thoroughly to Hanseatic traditions.

The constitution of the Federal state made Weichmann's office a fairly weak one. He was the "premier" but also the "equal". But he built up his position in the government of the city state to that of a governing statesman. He regarded himself as the first man in the Federal state of Hamburg and always avoided

sinking to the depths of party politics.

Social Democrats in Hamburg respected their brother burgomaster and with delightful irreverence called him "God the

The retiring burgomaster was born in 1896, the son of a Prussian-Jewish academic family in Landsberg, Silesia. He studied jurisprudence and was a com-battant in the First World War.

Politically speaking the key experience in Weichmann's life was the Kapp Putsch. At that time when reaction against the Republic first became voiced lawyer

In Hamburg a grand old man is leaving the political stage, Professor Herbert with himself to the German workers'

He worked as a government adviser in Prussian offices rising to the position of personal adviser to the Prussian Premier,

In his student days and afterwards Professor Herbert Weichmann worked as a journalist and was on the staff of the renowned liberal paper, Frankfurter Zeitung. In 1933 he had to leave Germany. At first he went to France and later fled

to the United States via Spain, In 1948 Herbert Weichmann returned to the Federal Republic prompted to do so by the then burgomaster of Hamburg, Max Brauer. His tirst postition was president of the Hamburg accounts department and later he became the Hanse-

atic city's Senstor responsible for finance. In 1965 Weichmann helped the Social Democrats out of a difficult situation. Family difficulties were enough to persuade the prudish Hanseatic brothers that the then burgomaster Paul Nevermann should be voted out of office and within 24 hours Herbert Weichmann found himself occupying the senior burgomaster's

This was intended as a temporary solution to a problem. The solution lasted until 1971. Weichmann carried out his duties as burgomaster in the same way as he considers he had carried out every office he had ever held. He says: "As if I had been doing it all my life."

His six years as Hamburg's senior burgomaster were a success story. He set up a planning staff as an instrument for drafting concepts for the future, drew up a plan of development for Hamburg and its outlying districts, created the essentials for harbour precincts at the mouth of the Elbe with the accession of Neuwerk Island to the Hamburg city state, and had decisive influence on the compromise that was reached on financial adjustment.

In the Senate this foxy administration man was feared. On numerous occasions he sharpened his pencil and looked through a few figures that had been presented to him by the Senate occasionally he found that his colleagues' arithmetic was not too good!

Weichmann's successor, the present junior burgomaster, education senator Peter Schulz, who is also a lawyer is not inheriting a sinecure! This former solicitor and ex-Justice senator for Hamburg is a pragmatist through and through. He does not have the great dignity about him that enabled his predecessor to override all objections raised by his party. Peter Schulz takes care of the minor details.

Long discussions and a number of objections preceded his election to his new office. Many leading brothers in hthe Hamburg Social Democrat party fear that the new man who is only 41 years-old will start a lengthy "Schultz era" and thwart forever the dreams of the office of burgomaster for his colleagues in the Senate, Heinz Ruhnau and Helmuth

Whereas Heinz Ruhnau the Senator for Domestic Affairs cleverly kept in the background during the discussions about Weichmann's successor, the powerful Senator for Economic Affairs, Helmuth Kern plunged into the fray as a combattant. He was clearly shown to be second best to Peter Schulz. The Economic Affairs Senator who is a

more rebellious.

Herbert Welchmann

keen publicity man intends to ke second shot and hopes that he canal obtain for himself the position of p burgomaster. The Federal state: mittee of the SPD has, in the mean nominated Helmuth Kern as its card for this office. The actual decision Kern's candidature -- the elections place in the Senute itself — will co June at a party political conferm the Hamburg SPD. The party, with earlier times was generally speaking tent to follow the suggestions of his members, has gradually become mon

Now it has managed to pass an area ment ensuring that whenever the b Continued on page 5

### URBANISATION

# Munich congress underlines plight of our cities

of the annual general assembly of the Citles Congress in Munich — summed up the malaise facing our cities in a penetrating cry for help.

The only reason the situation has not degenerated into social confrontation. threatening law and order in the cities, is that there are no alternatives. Cities werywhere are in the same unenviable

Rome, the Eternal City, is being suffocated by debts and traffic but still attracts a never-ending flow of migrants. Many people find living in Munich a forment but it still remains this country's 'secret capital".

The invasion of commuters in the (Photo: Archiv/Could morning and their exodus in the late afternoon as they leave behind them the barren city streets proves better than a number of essays that city centres have become inhospitable.

Residential areas are not much better.

### Continued from page 4

change in the Senate the candidate in the acting Federal chairman of the West German white-collar workers union. He had to submit to a gruelling interrogation from the party before being elected.

gentleman's agreement during the coalition negotiations. A compromise was fiquestion must be approved by the party political conference. Kern is the second candidate who has had to receive this

The first was the future Senator for Education, Günter Apel, who is at present the acting Federal chairmant of the West Germany while-collar workers union, He had to submit to a gruelling interrogation from the party before being elected.

Should Helmuth Kern win the election - and no other candidate has yet appeared on the horizon -- he will only be the junior burgomaster for a limited period. As soon as it was known Herbert Weichmann Intended to stand down the FDP, the other coalition partner in Hamburg, claimed the office of junior burgamaster for itself, encouraged by a gentleman's agreement during the coalition negotiations. A compromise was fihally decided upon which is unorthodox to say the least. In the first half of the legislative period, which continues until early 1974, the SPD will provide the durgomaster, then the FDP will get its

Dieter Stäcker (Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 June 1971)

t its sixteenth annual general meet-

ing in Munich the Cities Congress hade a public appeal, stating that the standard of a civilisation and its social

services are reflected in the state and

German cities have performed great feats in the past, especially in the last 25

years. But now cities are threatened by

angetous trends.

There is the daily traffic chaos that

lives and health, nerves and time

ad demands senseless material wastage.

There is the threatened extinction of

Our cities are sick — and bankrupt.
"Save our cities now" — the motto

After the stress of a day's work commuters withdraw within their own four walls at night, shutting themselves off from all outside life. Isolation reigns supreme where there could be social

> But we still have to live with our cities as there are no practical alternatives. There is more money to earn there, there are more stimuli and better social and cultural amenities and there is a greater variety of jobs and educational opportunities than in the country.

The conglomeration of people, energy and capital has its drawbacks but it is indispensable for trade and social de-

The cities main problem is that the growing demand for housing, social amenities and public services is accompanied by a decreasing amount of municipal capital.

As there is little prospect of the cities' share of tax receipts being drastically increased - the central government and the Federal states the other beneficiaries, are too strong politically for this to occur - the only solution is to distribute the available money differently.

Realising this, Munich authorities decided to carry out a land reform programme. Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel calculated that fifty milliard Marks flowed into the coffers of property owners between 1960 and 1969 while only 42 milliards were spont on building council

City politicians and the political parties have long since agreed that land reform is the cardinal factor in reviving our towns. One of the main reasons for the delay to the reform is the long time it takes for the public to become aware of a situation that needs reforming.

Homogenous social groups like farmers or students soon take to the streets when they feel that their specific interests are being threatened, especially as individual interests and the interests of the group can be reduced to a common denomina-

That is not the case with the inhabitants of a city. Brought up to place their own interests above anything else, cityfolk are little moved by the interests of the community, especially if they themselves own property and hope to speculate.

The cities, driven on by their empty coffers and the demands of their inhabitants, must act quickly, even if this is against the wishes of interest groups both small and powerful.

It the cities do not act, the apparent indifference of people in city affairs could be transformed into an aggressive interest that would be of little benefit.

In Munich President Gustav Heinemann cited Article Fourteen of Basic Law: "Property carries responibilities. Its use must also serve the common good."

This article can be applied to land as it. is a commodity that cannot be manufactured and thus takes up a special position in the economy. Its value is determined not by its own nature but by outside conditions.

Its value is the sum total of its position within the community. When this prin-ciple is recognised, the link between land ownership and the resulting social obliga-

Many prominent people in our society have repeatedly drawn attention to this. In a famous radio broadcast Professor Leibholz, a judge at the Federal Constitutional Court, demanded a change of current property laws in view of obvious social grievances.

The two major parties have repeatedly stated that land ownership is linked with

# Hannoversche Milgemeine

a special social obligation. What exactly this means for the Social Democrats is shown by a law to aid municipal building that will be discussed shortly in the

Though land reform will do a lot, it will not cure all ills. It has not yet been decided whether a city should cater more pedestrians or motorists, It has not yet been decided what aspects should be borne in mind when a city is being

A city is always closely linked with the surrounding country side and town planruing must always take the surroundings into consideration. But many of the surrounding communities dismiss this as "city imperialism."

Planning in city centres could founder on the self-interest of property-owners while planning for the city and its immediate environment could fail because of the opposition of neighbouring communities.

The malaise facing the cities is also a sign of their political weakness. The fact that they, unlike the Francisco they, unlike the Federal states, are not involved in legislation and have to negotiate for a share of tax receipts are weaknesses that are based in Basic Law.

The cities are therefore left with only the annual cry of alarm at their congress. But perhaps they are also left with the displeasure of townsfolk who, if not politically articulate, break out in neuroses or illnesses and flee the city streets.

Hans-Anton Papendleck

# President Heinemann appeals for land reforms

Opening the 16th annual general meeting of the Cities Congress in Munich on 26 May 1971, President Gustav Heinemann called upon the legislature to fulfil its constitutional obligation of land re-

President Heinemann told the 1,200 delegates from 500 cities attending the two-day congress that land speculation was one of the sources of the malaise facing cities today. "If we do not master the problem, we shall come to a standstill," he warned.

The President was loudly applauded when he asked, "When shall we rend plainly and clearly that Article Fourteen of Basic Law does not only guarantee the principle of ownership but also determines its limits?

"When shall we read plainly and clearly from Article Fourteen of Basic Law that property carries with it an obligation and that its use must take into consideration the common good?

"When will the legislature eventually carry out its obligations as far as land reform is concerned, not to mention any other field at the moment? '

The President added that these questions could also be directed to legal bodies. Legal bodies could not and should not take the place of the legislature and draw up general legal maxims from the principle of a welfare state.

But, he said, in isolated cases it could and should examine whether a propertyowner's conduct was totally commensurate with the full content of Article

Heinemann wished great success to the. four working groups dealing with the main problems of city politics such as redevelopment, transport, environment and finances.

Munich's Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel, the officiating president of the Cities Congress, named five basic conditions to ensure sonsible town planning and urban construction in future.

Town planning must be more intensive, he said, plans for further city development must be given more thought, town planning must be given a new image here must be better methods of administration and control and there must also be closer regional cooperation.

Speaking of the rise of land prices, Vogel stressed the social obligations connected with ownership of property. He said that the Federal Republic should adopt the Stockholm model where a very large part of the city lay directly under the control of the city authorities and private people could only own property

for their own use and for a certain time. Housing Minister Lauritz Lauritzen stated that the government's urban reconstruction report of 1970 showed how well it understood the situation at local

He added that the government was attention and had pointed out ways to solve the problems involved.

This included the Bill for a law governing local building and redevelopment. The second and third readings of the Bill were brought forward to the week immediately following Whitsun.

When passed, the law will be the first step towards ending the shortcomings of the current law concerning urban construction, Lauritzen said.

Lauritzen added however that this law and the proposed amendment to the Federal Building Law were not in themselves sufficient to combat land speculat tion and achieve the necessary mobility

... (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 27 May 1971)

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ly centres, paralysed and throttled by There is the murk, haze and smog hanging over cities, there are polluted lakes and rivers and the intolerable effects of the noise of traffic.

sition of its cities.

There is the lack of healthy homes id urgently needed social amenities such hospitals, schools and efficient rail

# Pleas to save our cities

stopped. Stopping scientists from doing research and passing on their knowledge would serve humanity as little as stopping technologists from building, halting production or impeding consumption.

In many fields our society has made higher growth rates and technological advance as such a fetish of our era and even endangers humanity and nature for their sake.

Our economic system has set free powerful forces and contributed to freeing advanced industrial nations from material hardship. But it has developed onesidedly. The social commitments and limits of the free market economy must be stressed more plainly.

If cities are really to be helped effec-

The development as such cannot be tively, priority must be given to four main aspects: 1. Continual emphasis of the price the

community has to pay for progress and growth and of the extent to which the quantity of production can affect the quality of the standard of living;

2. Ending the distortion between the structure of requirements and that of goods offered by stressing the social obligation of the market economy, in particular by increasing public funds for

community investment and amenities; 3. Land reform implementing the social

obligation involved in land ownership;
4. Maintaining and extending local administration as this is the only way to exploit the individual forces necessary to carry out the task of saving our cities. Of land ownership. (Die Welt, 27 May 1971)



The highlight of the calebrations in Nuremberg commemorating the 500th anniversary of Albrecht Dürer's birth was the opening of the large Dürer exhibition in the Germanisches Nationalmuseum by President Gustav Heinemann. The

exhibition, the largest ever devoted to the works of Dürer, is taking place in the

gallery in the upper storey of the old section of the museum. Preparations for the

exhibition had been going on for two years. Twenty-four specialists contributed their expertize under the direction of Peter Strieder, the museum director, 110 museums and private collections from fourteen countries lent works. Two hundred

### THINGS SEEN

# Dürer – an artist caught between two eras

···l-landelsblatt

lbrecht Dürer's name, even in this the five-hundredth anniversary year of his birth, still means no more to many educated men than an example of old German exactness and Nordic coldness.

In an age when religious pictures of all kinds arouse widespread disinterest the life-work of the great Nuremberg artist is seen in a light that tends to exclude the Christian aspect or alternatively over-

The famous Betende Hande (Hands in prayer), which has been abused for touristic purposes is not at all the kind of work that it has been made out to be for many years, namely an artistic spectacle testifying to a religious fervour. It is nothing more than an exemplary masterpiece of detailed anatomical portrayal.

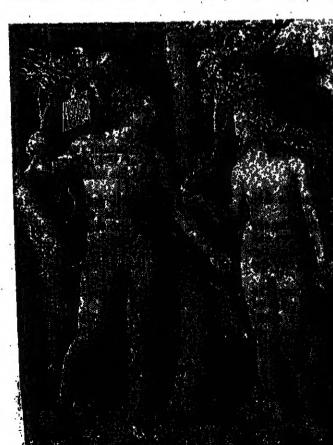
It is quite a different story with regard to Direr's altar-pieces in which the free language of form subjugates the ties of the commissioned works or in which the fantasy is completely liberated a l'ita-

It is possible to track down the contradictions in Albrecht Dürer's 'handwriting' by comparing two works executed at almost the same time, the Paumgartner Altar in Munich, dating from 1503 and the Anbetung (Adoration), deting from 1504 and now in the Uffizi Gallery.

Statuesque grouping of figures which marks out the former disciple of Wohlgemut is still underlined in the former work by heraldic figures on the side. But in the picture executed one year later there is the festively loose grouping of the kings, the vista on to the hills and the architectural ruins, an inflexible late-Gothic cli-ché transposed into Renaissance generos-

These contradictions underline the fact that Dürer, unlike any other master of his: age was the chronicler of two epochs. He was late on the scene for the Middle Ages

Section Sept.



and in at their death with his petty-bour-geois parsimony and his warn-out pictopainter of a period of transition from more humanist era.

Direr's doctrine of proportions, his nude drawings and paintings come into this category. They chronicle the liberation of the human body from the Nor-"Code of honour" and from the metallic Realism of their great old predeces-Flamish

Eve copperplate en-

gravings dating from 1504 and the Prado gallery's painting of the same subject (1507) are glowing examples of this portrayal of mankind which is quite untypical of Nordic painting in its combination of proud geometry of figures and sensual carnal knowledge.

The famous Nuremberg artist had delivered his artistic credo at the early age of thirteen with his silverpoint engraving self-portrait. And this came before he had made any professional contact with his future métler.

This shows a self-awareness that has not been yoked to the strict discipline of

The almost pedantic experience of reality that is shown in water-colour landscapes and also some of the larger canvases is inherited from the days of apprenticeship as a goldsmith, which Dürer completed before his artistic train-

Here he met up with one of the contemporaries he most admired - Martin Schongauer, who also came from a family of goldsmiths and who had been made into one of the most significant

pre-Dürer graphic artists by this ap-

Once again we see in these two artists the proof of the fact handwriting can be built up by the proud originality of an apprenticeship in one of the crafts.

Painting as "free art" is one of the least free of all protimes when princes and the upper middleclasses are the patrons. It was a question of living with and from commissioned works for the artists.

The Paumgartner Alter is a prime example of this pious hybrid of condescending bourgeois



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

Dürer's selfportrait owned by the Prado, Madrid

Gothic experience.

patronage. The two wings that frame the

Adoration and on which the Paumgartner

sons are depicted as St Eustace and St

George are more important than the

They overwhelm the portrait of Mary

This is a clear example of how the

wishes of patrons place a burden on the

overall composition of the work and how

the framework of pious modes of thought forces the spirit that is struggling to free itself back into the horizons of late-

If Direr's knowledge of human propor-tion were not specified in the figures of

patrons this altar would have to be

included among the many sacral works of this period despite its brilliant colouring.

It is probably not an exaggeration to count Durer as the first of the great realist

of Nordic painting who led men from the

cool self-evident nature of concrete ex-

perience (inherited from Rogicr van der

The greatest advance in Dürer's undis-

torted portraiture is the isolation of

mankind in the oppressive late-Mediaeval superstructure of salvation and dam-

nation to which he raised them and to

have had a sense of man's being as a

corporeal creature in all its beauty and

hideousness, dignity, depravity and sen-

The unadorned charcoal drawing of

from 1526, are the most competent

witnesses of this experience of mankind.

and drawing is accompanied by a lifelong

dependence such as is symptomatic of the

Again and again his modest amount of

wealth is endangered. It is endangered by the attitudes of the Nuremberg city

fathers, by the death of his patron Maximilian, and by the journeys to Venice and The Netherlands that are an

Continued on page 7

. It harfy had of other (Photo: Katalog)

threshold of a new era.

essential part of his life,

Durer's Adem, and Eve, a copper engraving, done in 1504.

pelonging to the Germanisches Nationalmuseum Nuremberg

Weyden) back to their own selves.

which is petrified in ponderous architec-

E ven five hundred years after high Albrecht Dürer's stature and post during his life cannot be mistaken. I can be no disputing his overwhelm importance - attested to by great a temporaries such as Michelangelo, fael, Eramus of Rotterdam and Mela ton. The sometimes rather embarra Direr hullaballoo does not detrach this fact.

There are few other creative siles that age that we know as well as Aba Dürer. Dürer kept a complete mon his work in letters, diaries, them works and in a family chronide.

The life of this artist around the from the Middle Ages to the mode has modern, highly relevant feature, from today's standpoint.

Direr was the first artist to offer at low prices so that as many people possible could acquire it. His wook series (The Apocalypse, The Life dis and the minor woodcut Passion) all engravings made him known through Europe and spread his fame.

He was an excellent businessmall not only sent his wife and maid tolk Nuremberg and Frankfurt to offer works for sale, but he also drewupth price list for his prints and sent history Konrad Schweizer on a business in impressed upon him: "If he (the sme should succeed in selling the prints higher price, he should spare as a and not let himself be hindered gaming or careless actions."

His business sense also helped him advantage of a suitable opposite.
When all the world spoke of the tors. miscarriage of a pig in Alsace in the qui of 1496, he quickly made an engrand it hoping it would sell well.

Germany's most famous and s popular artist was always conce about his image. He spent a number years working on his monogramme he was satisfied with its form. It bes trade-mark whose misuse was and

A decree published by the av. "The stranger who sells drawing the town half bearing an imitaled!
Albrecht Dürer's signature must be determined. ed to promise to remove these states on all the works,"

Direr also objected to cooks imitations of his works. After his Garage Passion and Marienleben appeared in he wrote a letter from Venks to friend Willibald Pirckheimer, composite about his Italian colleagues, "these unfaithful, mendacious, thieving visit He even brought an action against it antonio Raimondi.

Convinced that the quality of his Direr's dying mother, the painting of masterbuilder Hieronymus and finally Nuremberg alderman by the nine Michael Behaim ordered a cost of Direr's last painting, the portrait of the adventurer Johann Kleeberger, dating from him, Dilrer sent him the fi product along with a short note.

"Please leave it thus," he wrote, ou would be able to improved I have made it diligently and inself social condition of the artist at the

understand it will confirm the fact.

In his last theoretical work on the fact of the fact superiority of any other nation."

# Albrecht Dürer's work comprehensively displayed at Nuremberg exhibition

A li efforts to comprehend Albrecht Dürer outside of his work have been n vain. The large exhibition in Nuremberg's Germanisches Nationalmuseum nened on the 500th anniversary of the artist's birth provides the proof. Dr Peter Strieder, the museum director.

has been preparing for this exhibition for ix years. There is a long series of showcases forcing visitors to concentrate on every painting and every graphic work.

This intimacy and resulting demand for concentration does not fail to have an effect. Equally unique is the idea behind the exhibition.

Visitors are gradually introduced to the master. The first room contains documents. Then the artist himself can be met. The youthful and correspondingly self-confident Dilrer greets the visitor in his self-portrait of 1493 lent by the

To the right hangs the 1498 self-portrait lent by the Prado. Then comes the Munich self-portrait - the wellknown work painted in 1500 showing Dürer with his long flowing locks. The signed self-portrait from Briangen can be seen in the same room.

There are also portraits of his father. his wife Agnes and his "Portrait of a

Wood-carver receives

first Dürer award

now. The dedication to the prize states

that it can be awarded to personalities whose work has a universal character such

As a mark of gratitude to Nuremberg

Har Grieshaber has presented the city

with an intaglio, intended as the "founda-

tion stone" for the collection of modern

its most famous son.

as that of Dürer's life work.

earliest book engravings - Nurrenschiff and Der Ritter von Turn. The next room deals with his two

journeys to Italy. The Netherlands follow with works by Massys and Provost and engravings by Lucas von Leyden lent by the Munich Pinakothek.

Wood-carver H.A.P. Grieshaber, 61, has been awarded the Albrecht Diter prize by the city of Nuremberg. The prize worth 20,000 Marks has been awarded by the city to celebrate the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of It will be awarded every five years from

The Free Imperial City of Nuremberg Is also part of the artist's environment. That

But Dürer's two portraits of the Kalser are to be seen there, resplendent in their newly-restored colour, along with old Works in the new museum, (Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 18 May 1971) views of Nuremberg.

drawings are on show along with all Dürer's graphic work. The catalogue lists some 730 Items. The exhibition is divided into 26 sections, each with a room of its own. Then the visitor is subjected to the

Young Man" painted in 1500 in Munich for which Dürer's brother Hans modelled.

It will remain open until 1 August,

It is not long before the visitor is confronted with the rest of Dürer's work. At first the organisers wanted to show everything that the young artist experi-

Nuremberg is well-represented with wood-carvings and portraits of inhabi-tants. The early wood-carvings on the Upper Rhine which gave Dürer a great stimulus during his apprentice years are also documented in the work of Schongauer and the engravings of Hausbuch-

Dürer's earliest woodcut - Hieronymus (1492) - can be seen here along with the

Even then we do not obtain a glimpse of all Dürer's work. First we have to see the world that fashioned Direr's ideas. The plety of the Late Middle Ages is shown by prayer books and contemporary writings, the Catholic heaven in Direr's works such as the excellent

is why the next room contains the Imperial jewel chest. But the chest is empty — the jewels are in Vienna.

whole range and variety of Direr's work

though only gradually so that the
artist's development can be experienced.

It is exciting to see how Dürer dealt with the ancient world that had become a routine part of Renaissance painting in Italy but was little known north of the

Four drawings of Mantegna can be viewed along with two preparatory sket-ches. He made many nude studies but most have been lost in the course of time.

In this way Dürer discovered nature that was only hinted at in works of the Late Middle Ages and never given full realistic expression.

Dürer however painted water-colours that give an extremely precise reproduc-tion of natural phenomena and have something of an Impressionist air about

His animal studies belong to this category and a well is devoted to them. His famous study of the hare is not on show here but the visitor can see his studies of crab, a stag's head, a lion and a

Dürer's sharp eye for nature also influenced and transformed the depiction of Christian themes. This is shown in the next room with the excellent Paumgartner Altar, the Passion from Karlsruhe and the Madonna with a Carnation.

Durer's graphic works follow, looking as if they had only just been printed. The Apocalypse borrowed from given a whole wall. The Major Passion is represented by the best examples.

A copper engraving of the Passion has been lent by a private collector and

Amsterdam provided an edition of the Minor Passion just as Dürer printed it with four pictures on every page.

The works done for Kaiser Maximilian take up a number of rooms. The Ehrenpforte is made into one monumental work by piecing together the individual sheets. The Imperial Sanctuarium too attracts visitors' admiration. The Kaiser's prayer book with illustrations by Dürer and Altdorfer can also be seen.

The pictures of everyday life perhaps do not start to impress until it is realised that Dürer took just as much trouble in depicting fighting mercenaries, dancing peasants or the miscarriage of a eight-leg-

Dürer's theoretical works can be seen in the original. Items are exhibited showing that Dilrer's ideas influenced Nuremberg goldsmiths and glass painters.

In the last room there hang the excellent portraits that show that Dürer's experiences and theories opened up new parths for art, leading to a new way of thinking and a new image of Man.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 May 1971)

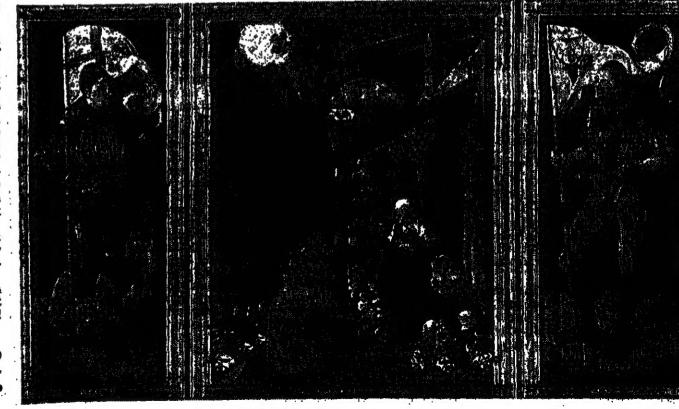
# 79 Dürer drawings go on the market

Turemberg's Dürer anniversary year has come up with a minor sensation in the world of art dealing: Edelmann the art and rare-book dealer in conjunction with the Zürich-based art dealers August Laube is offering 79 original drawings by Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) for sale. Their total value is one million Marks.

It is the first time in ages that such a large number of works by Dürer has come on the market at one and the same time. The collection which will be on show at a special exhibition took three years to gather together.

Among the works offered for sale are some decided rarities such as Sankt some decided rarities such as Sankt Christophorus mit Zurückgewandtem Kopfe (Saint Christopher with head turned) with an asking price of 15,000 Marks, and the Enthauptung der. heiligen Katharina (Beheading of Saint Katharine) valued at 45,000 Marks as well as great series like Apokalypse (sixteen sketches valued at 65,000 Marks) and Die grosse Passion (The great passion) twelve sketches priced at 42,000 Marks.

The two most expensive works are Ritter, Tod und Teufel (Knight, Death and the Devil) which dates from 1513 and is valued at 80,000 Marks, and Die Melancholie (1514) priced at 75,000 Marks. (Stuttgarter Zeitung, 21 May 1971)



One indication of the reduced straits of a world-famous artist in the Germany of the sixteenth century is the way the Convinced that the quality of the sixteenth century is the way the was unsurpassed. Direr never that the fact was continued the fact was continued to ask for a guarantee of the fact. life long annual allowance of a mere sloo sulders from the emperor Charles V.

It is also algorificant to note the pressure

on the artist's pocket of the more modest Braphic projects such as the woodcuts for I have made it diligently and institute and finally it is significant to note ideals of art. Those of you who will be self-help that became essential when understand it will confirm the fact.

rity of any other nation.

Jon Line Direr's Paumgartner Altar loaned to

(Kölner Stadt-Angales, 21 Mar Huremberg from Munich's Pinakothek

### **EDUCATION**

## Children's road safety knowledge examined

### Frankherier Rundschau

t only takes a fraction of a second. Car L tyres squeal, bystanders scream with horror, headlight glass shatters and a child lies dead or injured on the road.

A child is killed on the roads of this country every three hours. Every five minutes one is injured. In a large number of cases it is impossible to say how such a thing could have been possible. The child must have been able to see the car coming so why did it race into the road?

It is now thought that the large number of road accidents involving children cannot be explained alone by inadequate road safety training or increasing traffic

There must obviously be another reason and this could be that children have no understanding of the dangers facing one simple fact that nothing seems to

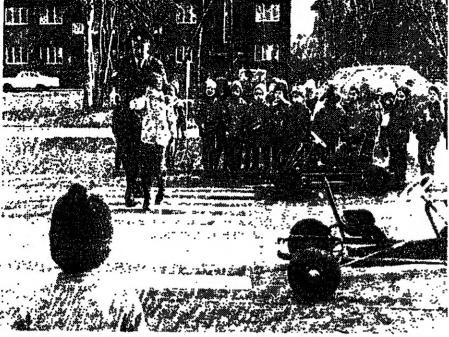
Uniroyal financed a series of experiments that revealed that even city children who are used to traffic have little idea of the dangers they are exposed to on the

The series of experiments was based on the fact that an adult's pulse beat accelerates when he recognises any traffic danger, however negligible. Taking a bend too quickly or even the sight of crashed cars at the side of the road will suffice.

The experiment started by assuming that a child's pulse beat would be affected in he same way. But measurements taken proved negative, showing that children do not understand the dangers facing them on the road.

Fourteen boys and ten girls aged between two and twelve were observed during the experiments. All were healthy and normally developed and all were from car-owning families.

Before beginning the large number of experimental drives, the children had hree electrodes attached to their chest. The electrodes were linked with a tele-



second car that followed at a certain icecream during the journey to set off the distance and were recorded by an electro-cardiogram, an oscilloscope and a tape

The results recorded during the experimental drives have now been analysed in alter a child's pulse rate during a car journey. Changes of direction, acceleration, braking and other traffic situations were unable to produce any change.

This was shown particularly by one extreme case. The car had to apply its brakes so sharply to avoid hitting a careless pedestrian that the child was thrown from his seat and hit the back of the seat in front of him.

But even then, the measuring instruments in the car following registered no noticeable reaction in the pulse rate.

Under these circumstances it would be casy to suspect that the measuring instru-ments were faulty or that a child's pulse frequency, unlike an adult's, is no indication of his emotional state.

But each of these theories can easily be disproved by the results of other experiments. The pulse beat increased rapidly for instance when the child's mother left the car without it. Even ten-year-olds who betrayed no outward sign of unrest reacted to this situation with an accelerated pulse beat.

On the other hand it only took the metre and the results were picked up in a pleasure felt by the child in receiving an

pulse beat reaction that was not registered at other stages of the journey, even in critical situations.

A protracted journey confirmed the results gained in city traffic. The child is unable to relate himself to what happens on the road. None of the events causing an accelerated pulse beat in adults was recognised by the children as a danger.

Neither excessive speed, the sight of an accident, careless driving or a lorry cutting in led to any change in the children's pulse rate.

Theodor Hellbrügge, the scientist Uni-royal commissioned to carry out the experiments, concludes from all this that everything that happens on the road strains a child's comprehension

Summing up his report, he states, "The logical conclusion from those results is that it is precisely this aspect that is the greatest danger for children on the roads.

"The child never recognises the danger. Increased caution when confronted with traffic is therefore alien to it. Road safety training for children must aim at depicting traffic dangers in a way that can be understood by children so that they can see the danger."

In other words, we do not need more road safety instruction but a different type. Making this clear was the aim of the research project.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 15 May 1971)

### School grading | MEDICINE subject to esoteric

### criteria

Professor of Education In Kiel e thirty writers a number of childs essays and asked them to mark the single a the forties – the 1840s, that is – the add their comments. Was it a trap of spa set up in Grifenberg, Austrian genuine call for help? Teacher keles, by Vincenz Priessnitz once a never agreed on the criteria to be again, enjoyed a tremendous reputation. When marking an essay. Cases where Seastian Kneipp, a desperately poor the same austrian and no longer the same and dust soon went to his lungs.

The weaving trade was already suffering as a cottage industry from the inroads made by mechanical looms. Young Sebastian had to work at the loom in the cellar from the age of eleven and the deep and dust soon went to his lungs. His problem. His two books, My Water Cure and How To Live, gained him an international control of the same essay by the same pupil gentheology student and no longer the highest and lowest grade are common youngest, either, was suffering in Munich from a lung complaint that threatened to professor Guttfried Schröter of Edskins therished hopes of a career in the

has long been concerned with wa church.

give children's essays a just mark, Kneipp, a native of Stefansried, near explains that he approached the control of Stefansried, near explains that he approached the control of Stefansried, near explains that he approached the control of Stefansried, near explains that he approached the control of Stefansried, near explains that he approached the control of Stefansried, near explains that he writers from experimental curiosity.

But the writers did not take the leafing through the forgotten tomes of Apart from Hans Bender, they all the Munich's Hofbibliothek.

The work in question was a treatise on that the demands made on them were in the step of stefansried.

that the demands made on them were the healing properties of water penned by great — or did not reply.

Erich Kästner stated that he had he in 1738 and subsequently advocated by experience in this field. Gunte k Hufeland, the well-known Berlin doctor. thought that his talent was being one On the brink of despair the 28-year-old mated, adding that he was quite loop Kneipp decided to try out a water cure, of marking an essay correctly. as it was called, himself. At Dillingen

about a Sunday afternoon in sprint,

Marie Luise Kaschnitz and Sigi Theological Academy he subjected himvon Vegesack refused to mark thee self to cold showers in the seminary - about fifteen in number - as it is garden and ice-cold baths in the Danube.

have taken up too much of their time. Kneipp did not look the consumptive Commenting on the general feets type. He was strong and sturdy in being given too much work, San appearance. But the illness the waters helped him to master was nonetheless

He not only beat TB, he also recom-NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG mended taking the waters to his fellow-

process of overcoming his own illness was to have a decisive effect on the entire

states, "A young teacher in his is subsequent life of Sebastian Knelpp.

A hundred and fifty years ago Seinding out the problem of he lad pointing out the problem of he lad fairness."

There is indeed little fairness. At: teen-year-old girl chose to write at

Continued from page 8 decided to express the mood d all their time sitting in a bar drinking with

moment.

"The sun has broken through their friends.

"It is a Sunday, a spring Sunday, had solemnly silent. But this silence will be broken by the song of the box love their fathers and respect him. They stress that he is "my hero", "a good chan" or "to b."

Nature awakes."

Schröter typed out the essay mass fifteen German teachers from rais parts of the Federal Republic to judget work. Four of them said it was excell four good, one satisfactory, three quate and three poor.

Comments too varied. Some test opposition to a father during puberty the child will later make up for this with opposition to society.

wrote a pacon of praise while opposition to society. thought the essay an offence to Girls need a mother, or at least so they

thought the essay an offence to Girls need a mother, or at least so they literary feeling.

The teachers who spoke of the soft and want their mothers to go out to excellent came out with phrast work. They attribute all family problems to the fact that the mother goes out to work. They attribute all family problems to the fact that the mother goes out to work.

A mother should always be there for adequate or poor stated that it daughter. The girl will want to sever adequate or poor stated that it at soon as she has a question or gets into difficulty will want to ask her mother's advice.

With the help of his students, Said The older a child becomes, the more sifted through six thousand essays the there is in what he or she writes. by eight to sixteen year-old school and as talk of father who is always drunk by eight to sixteen-year-old school take it talk of father who is always drunk ren and found 617 that he felt post talk of family quarrels about trifling

ren and found 617 that he letter was of family quarrels about triffing particular problem.

They were sent to 1,113 teaches the request that they should be commented upon. Six of the father only as the man who sired him and managed to attain every one of the finds it hard to respect him or model gradings possible and comments of himself upon him.

gradings possible and comments of himself upon him.

from original to primitive gutter larger in a sixteen-year-old girl whose mother Schröter urges that colleges of himself after the death of her father cation should train their students have her lament with an unusual admisgrade work. Educationalists must specify the sound have relying on a teacher having a number of the sound leave home for talent for it.

Gerhard Welse

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 11 MW III)

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 11 MW III)

# Sebastian Kneipp's water cures have brought relief to millions

damp and dust soon went to his lungs, tuberculosis in those days being the poor man's disease par excellence

His father was rated intelligent and hard-working but always had difficulty in earning the family enough to live on. His mother was strict and doubtless emblitered about the joyless nature of her own

The son felt a sense of vocation from an early age. He always wanted to become a priest. Years of toil, trouble and a serious bout of consumption were to pass before he finally achieved his aim. of treatment than the originator himself.

It was not until 1852 that Peter von Richarz, Bishop of Augsburg ordained Kneipp at a ceremony in Augsburg cathedral.

Having stood the test of so many physical and psychic setbacks Father Kneipp proved to be an energetic, good-natured prelate with a knowledge of the world, first as chaplain at Biberach Wallfahrtskirche, then as acting priest of Boos, near Memmingen, then as third town chaplain at St George's, Augsburg.

Kneipp was a born doctor of the soul but experience had taught him that physical well-being is also important. His vocation included the urge to help sick members of his congregation, which he did in both Biberach and Boos, which was in the middle of a cholera epidemic.

The success he achieved with water treatment, particularly in cholera cases, strengthened his conviction that cold showers, compresses and the like can be of use with many complaints. Yet already in Biberach the local doctor and chemist instigated proceedings against him as a

He began his life's work proper in May 1855 when he was appointed father confessor to the Dominican nuns at Wörishofen near Türkheim.

In days gone by the numery had been ffiliated to the Sisters of St Catherine in Augsburg. Consecrated in 1723, it was closed in 1803 when Church and State parted company in Bavaria.

In 1843 the nunnery was reopened on condition that it run a convent school and a home for orphans, waifs and strays. Father Kneipp set to his new educational duties with a will.

From 1858 on the convent had to pay its way and Father Knelpp ran the agricultural side, including cattle, sheep, pigs, fruit and bees. He proved a first-rate agricultural economist.

He also started writing, editing a catechism for schools and penning brochures on agricultural topics. Above all, he continued to help the sick who came to him for help.

Father Kneipp never had any intention of placing obstacles in the way of or medicine, which was progressing by leaps and bounds with the introduction of scientific methods. He was only too gratified when trained doctors showed interest in his methods and included them among the possible methods of treat-

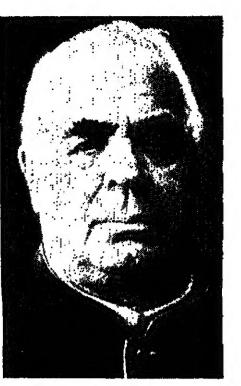
Unlike many of his supporters Kneipp never for a moment claimed to have discovered a cure-all but he gained an increasing reputation, first in Wörishofen and later, after his appointment as vicar of the town in 1881, further and further afield. Wörishofen began to develop into what is now a world-famous spa.

Father Kneipp's time was divided between caring for spiritual and physical Tübingen revealed, surprisingly enough,

How To Live, gained him an international reputation. High-ranking Churchmen, kings and princes pilgrimaged to Wörlshofen and the Pope made Father Kneipp a Papal chamberlain

Regardless of criticism by the medical profession Kneipp cures have become part of the stock in trade of treatment for a large number of illnesses.

But Father Knelpp himself, who died in Wörishofen aged 76, suffered the same fate as Priessnitz of Gräfenberg, who died in 1851. A number of his followers attached more importance to his method



Sebastian Kneipp

### Doctors discuss problems of learning at Lindau medical congress

indau, a charming medieval town that only one in three of the children jutting out into Lake Constance, has suffered from learning handicaps attributbeen the venue of many a conference but never before has as many specialists as the 1,300-odd doctors and psychologists gathered together for the Twenty-First Psychotherapy Week been in town at one and the same time.

The theme they were there to discuss was that of "Learning and Difficulties in Learning," a topic of equal interest to all parents of schoolchildren and students.

"Learning," Professor Reinhard Lempp, head of youth psychiatry and neurology at Tübingen and one of the principal speakers at the conference, noted, "cannot, of course, be limited to

school age.
"It takes the new-born child a matter of days to distinguish its environment with the aid of light and touch sensations," he continued. Professor Lempp was not prepared to pass an opinion as to whether a baby can process external stimuli at birth or even in its mother's

Tests involving noises beamed at un-born children would nonetheless at least



seem to indicate that this may be

The speed and efficacy with which a child comes to grips with the world depends to a very large extent on his or her relationship with the mother. This is something psychotherapists have known for some time, the particular example cited by Professor Lempp being that of a boy with a pronounced lisp.

Close questioning of the mother revealed that she had invariably chatted with her other children while weaning her youngest. Later she spent mealtimes phoning her friends.

The upshot was that her child got it all wrong from the start. The child concluded that talking had nothing to do with him and what people said did not affect him either. This, then, was the cause of its serious speech handicap.

Professor Lempp and other specialists also made an attempt at the congress to dissuade their listeners from invariably laying the blame at the mother's door,

A survey of 124 school failures in

able to emotional factors of this kind.

An equal number suffered not only from disturbed family relations but also from almost imperceptible mental trouble and the remaining third suffered exclusively from mental trouble.

Professor Lempp feels that these "partial disturbances in performance due to organic handicaps" deserve more attention. The children in question are completely normal but for one factor: either they cannot cope with what they have seen or they cannot process what they have heard.

The ensuing shortcomings are manifold and the parents usually notice only the symptoms and lament that the child will not listen, does not follow, pays no attention, just does not want to.

In the United States, where the number of children handicapped in this way has increased to a particularly large extent in recent years, the correct solution, has it is felt, now been found.

Dr Gertrud L. Wyatt of Wellesley told the congress about her pre-school clinic. Parents first fill in a questionnaire indicating what activities typical for the age-group their child already masters and what he cannot yet do.

Should a shortcoming be particularly striking, a five-year-old who cannot yet tell the difference between the various colours, for instance, mother and child are requested to come along for an interview. The child is then subjected to

If it proves to be suffering from mental handicap of the kind indicated skilled therapists train it in the sector in question. In other respects it continues as before, going to school or kindergarten so as not to jeopardise its social development by being separated from others of its age-group.

Work of this kind is only in its beginnings in this country. Over the last five years psychologists have developed a number of tests designed to reveal mental trouble of this kind and they are already used at a number of clinics specialising in child neuroses.

As for psychotherapists, the interest shown in the conference would seem to indicate that they too will soon be working at a solution to the problem.

Florian Rauberg PAM (Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 May 1971)

# Children's essays illuminate attitude to parents

If I were my father, I would first have to go to work. When I came home, I ciple of not striking a child still seems to would lie down on the sofa for a while. be alien in this country. A person must Then I would keep order in the house as gain the impression that we are a race of the children have to be slapped from time child-beaters for whom striking children

ny mother" were the subject of 1,780 essays written by nine to seventeen-yearolds attending various types of school. All the boys accept the beatings men-

tioned by the twelve-year-old in his essay. They do not plan to act differently if their future sons come home with a bad report or are cheeky. Few of them wrote that they would

not slap their children. One stated. "I would not hit my children as there are a thousand other ways of punishing them." Walter Vogels has analysed the essays and published the results in a book

were my father) issued by Fredebeul und

Koenen of Essen.

is so routine that the children themselves "If I were my father" and "If I were accept it and plan to treat their children Brother and sister conflicts often lead to criticism of parents. A child will often think that it is being treated differently to other children in the family, One boy reported, "I was once given a

box on the ears when I knocked over a cup of coffee. If I had been my father, I would not have hit my child as anyone can upset a cup of coffee. "My father did not punish my brother

when he once threw a stone at my foot. I would have punished him as he did it on purpose and my father knew this." Television provides a fruitful source for entitled Wenn ich mein Vater wäre (If I such conflicts. None of the younger

children in a family is willing to under-

stand why he or she cannot see as much

elder bothers and sisters.

Two factors are evident in a boy's the day and would like him to devote

did for a living.

The father does not figure very promilittle more than watch television or spend the time drinking.

Continued on page &

This results in anger and argument.
Usually the older children too have to

his leisure time to his son. goes to work in the morning and comes back again at night. That means that a father is not seen by his children when he is at his best. Only an architect was able to tell his son something about what he

nently in bringing up children. Most children only see their father when he is tired after a hard day's work and can do

The children complain that, in their father's position, they would not spend

# television and the same programmes as

stop watching so as to provide no temptation for the younger ones. But often the younger children as well will spend too long a period in front of the

relation to his father. The boy rarely has any idea of what his father does during

Children only know that their father

a chance of success.

rates is over.

New problems arise in connec

when German companies have to

### THE ECONOMY

# Road to economic normalisation will be long, according to Karl Klasen

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

In the economics department at the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance hard times for speculation on foreign exchange are being forecast. These "hard times" should last for a year

In fact it is not only for the speculators that the times have become hard but also for those who stand on the sidelines and try to forecast how the floating dollar — or the dollar-manipulated-by-the-Bundesbank in Frankfurt - will develop as an

international currency.

Everybody is racking his brains to try to predict how swiftly this country's economy will approach the threshold of recession and how comfortably it will weather the newly fixed parity after the official return to the old dollar-Mark exchange rate of DM 3.66 to the \$.

The "agreement" reached by Super-minister Karl Schiller and Bundesbank President Karl Klasen after days of really bitter verbal tussies does not reveal much of the matters on which they have reached agreement.

All that we can be certain of is that:

The Bundesbank will offer for sale at a cheap rate part of its dollar reserves that have now reached a value of forty thousand million Marks and thereby keep the value of this guiding currency low in comparison to the Mark for some time to

\* The government has confirmed the point on which it left us in the dark previously, namely that after the period of floating the Mark would return to its

But there are already doubts about the second of these two pointers. They are being underlined by employers' associations in branches such as the retail trade and credit financing, by Bonn ministry officials and Karl Klasen's deputy, Otmar Emminger, as well as the Director of the Bundesbank, Heinrich Irmler.

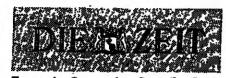
They all doubt whether the European

Before any policies affecting the indus-trial sector of the economy can be

decided upon the present state of the

overall economy as well as likely develop-

most of the stages.



Economic Community Council of Ministers has really set its sights on sticking to the old parities after the end of the period of flexible, floating exchange

They laid far more stress on the point that this had been made dependent on the "conditions obtaining at the time" on 9 May and the "probable developments" that were forecast at the same time.

On the very day that Professor Schiller and the Bundesbank President reached their agreement Otmar Emminger pointed out that a revaluation of the Mark could not be "ruled out".

Therefore there is complete uncertainty surrounding all the factors that could have a decisive effect on inflation and stability in the next few months.

Nobody knows how low the dollar exchange rate will sink. Reports that DM 3.45 to the \$ would be the lowest point for the Bundesbank are putting pressure on the bank of issue in Frankfurt by their very existence and the fact that they could give a guide by which speculators could orientate their activities. They are forcing the Bundesbank to accept an even more powerful swing of the pendulum or

to provoke one itself. It is uncertain whether the far-reaching ban on interest payments on accounts held by foreigners resident outside the Federal Republic is really leading to the withdrawal of money from these accounts which the constraints are countried to the constraints and the constraints are constraints. counts, which the government and the Bundesbank had hoped, or whether this money will be channelled along the still permitted route on to the Federal Repub-

lic capital market. It could certainly help avoid some bottlenecks on this country's capital market, but then it would remain in this country.

\* It is still unclear what covering fire the EEC partner countries will decide on when they meet on 1 July - if they actually get around to deciding anything.

\* Whether interest rates in the United

States of America will go up to such a level that they attract wayward dollars back home is another unknown quantity. \* What policy the Federal Republic will decide on with regard to interest rates is a complete mystery at the

By lowering Bank Rate and relieving the demands of minimum reserves the Bundesbank can mark time, of course. Even if it wanted to use these classic weapons from its armoury to create more liquid cash it would not succeed. With its sale of foreign exchange on the open market it is forcing money abroad and pushing up interest rates.

In addition the difference between interest levels in the Federal Republic and other countries is no longer as marked as it was a few weeks since.

The costs of steadying exchange rates that German borrowers have to pay to their foreign creditors apart from interest are higher at a time of flexible exchange rates and make the business gradually unfavourable.

Furthermore foreign loans do not lead to an increase in the amount of money circulating in the Federal Republic as they do at a time when exchange rates are pegged. They are no longer exchanged by the Bundesbank for money from the central bank, but have to be paid for from Marks that are already circulating.

Since last year the amount of money in the Federal Republic has increased by nine per cent, excluding short-term (less than six-month) time deposits and by 22 per cent if these monies are included.

A policy that tries to cut down the increase to eight, seven or six per cent can scarcely take care of lower interest rates. Nor should it do so if the intended

**PUBLIC AFFAIRS** both sides of industry is to have

# Foundations this, however, and they make his calming down of the industriand shrewd economic situation seem misplaced. Already Bundesbank President tax-dodging Klason is warning that the time and tax-dodging

their interests and obligations of the cause of debts they have an interest the capital transaction of this magnitude when and to avoid death duties—or are history of finance in Germany, they private organisations which set out no experience of such matters. There has no experience of such matters and others will be summared to avoid death duties—or are history of finance in Germany, they private organisations which set out no experience of such matters. The present the State with a number of Herr Klasen and others will be simulated to avoid gaining experience. There is set the moment a heated

able to avoid gaining experience. There is at the moment a heated kind, however. Continually rising securion going on in public about these rates and the impossibility for the extremes of criticism of foundations German credit institutes of give and the end of it does not seem to be in without first-class security contains that many a bankruptey-court is a large of information attended by

that many a bankruptcy-court in a han evening of information attended by laterest rates are likely to be Pederal states and experts on the system major factor as regards rising cost of foundations, convened by the Foun-rate at which wage and salary's ders' Association for German Science (of levels off a little and these (wiggerlin) in Wiesbaden threw some light on may well vie for top place in the subject and produced some concrete industrialists' nightmares. They appearations for tackling important matto cause many an observer to them.

before the period of flexible of Matters on which progress was made The end of this period, with the foundations, their relationship to the continuing at its old parity and a State and the question of control by revaluation of the Mark would society. But after this conference the for instance were the specific duties of Federal Republic industrial se conflict between these two vastly diffe-

boost, while prices remained his rent standpoints remains.

A spokesman for the him For all those who view foundations as a Economic Affairs and Finance at finique opportunity to provide social velopments could be more for alternatives to the bureaucratic and imthan that." But even in the Minist movable State in all conceivable spheres have been objections that the and to develop in this direction, the only

have been objections that it and to develop in this direction, the only government and the Bundest course open is to embark on a wholesale Frankfurt must walk the state forgramme of publicity and a consistent narrow between inflation and state folian of reform for the foundation system. The path could be so narrow in But they are moving along a very impossible to achieve the state of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path. This was shown clearly in stabilisation without an setal end of inarrow path.

And even Karl Klasen has on nistry for Economic Cooperation.

piece of sure knowledge to the stated that it was a convincing against the uncertainties of the inswer to the challenge of Communism economic situation: "It is certain to renounce large inheritances of unproroad back to normalisation for ductive money and to place such money are all striving will be long."

in a Stiftung where it would provide a liberal alternative to State-controlled ca-(Die Zeit, 28 less pitalism and at the same time help to solve some of the burning problems of the future."

applies and this no longer fitt among to share of the increase in

ch attention is a research team that is

Biedenkopf said this in much more conciliatory terms. The legal constitution of a privileged foundation was not, he said, ah instrument for running an industrial concern in a particularly favourable form - for this there are quite enough methods provided by commercial law — and it is simply unworthy to use foundations to deal with problems such as concentration of the press, accumulation of capital wealth in private hands and government investments.

If "private wealth with a privileging function is to be transformed into actual public wealth with the function of helping society," as the Free Democrat parliamentary party suggests, quite pre-cise programmes must be developed as progressive alternatives to State and local zovernment projects.

Whereas Herr Sohn proposes the whole gamut of so-called community works ranging from education to town and country planning as well as foreign relations, Herr Biedenkopf is more realistic and sees cultural themes in the spheres of education and science as being the duties Stiftungen should carry out.
They should sniff out shortcomings in

"science market" and keep "the plurality of scientific questioning" an open book. In the course of the discussion it quickly became obvious where the border lies,

Representatives of foundations were unable to give a satisfactory answer to questions such as whether it was the duty of a foundation to give a helping hand to a scientist with Marxistic ideas who is unable to get his dues at a university because of his leftist notions.

In the major German scientific foundations remarkable steps are being taken towards internal reform. Internal reforms must go hand in hand with a reform of legislation governing foundations and tax-

There has been a growing interest in setting up foundations in the Federal Republic in the past few years, Each year seventy to eighty new foundations have begun their work. A total of four thousand foundations with a total wealth about three milliard Marks spend about six hundred million Marks each year on the most diverse works for the general good.

But only when the many repressive bureaucratic impediments to free activity beneficial to society in general are removed will foundations be set up to carry out programmes that point the way to the future rather than just as tax dodges.

Georg Hartmut Altenmüller (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 14 May 1971)

# Foundations in the Federal Republic of Germany

the Federal Republic, North Rhin-Westphalia has the most, about 150, and the Saar the fewest - just two. Most of these foundations are not yet ten years-

Wemding in Bavaria claims the oldest German foundation, the Hospital founded in 917.

\* The Volkswagen Foundation: This was set up ten years ago by the Bonn government and the Federal state of Lower Saxony with headquarters in Hanover. Its assets are not far short of 1,100 million Marks. In addition to this it can claim dividends on a 36% holding of Volkswagen shares. Its business manager is Secretary-General Gotthard Gambke. The VW Stiftung Volkswagenwerk backs

a whole series of research programmes,

\* Alfried Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach Foundation; Founded in January 1968 to extend the scope of the Krupp family concern. Its assets consist of all the shares in Friedrich Krupp GmbH in Essen, which have a nominal value of five hundred million Marks. Its business manager is Professor Karl-Heinz Sohn, the State Secretary at the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation.

Robert Bosch Foundation: Celebrating its fiftieth birthday this year. It was set up by Robert Bosch and spe-cialises in medical matters. Its assets are of a nominal value of 259 million Marks.

\* Carl Zeiss Foundation: This foundation set up by the prominent ophthal-mologist Dr Ernst Abbe in 1889 has two headquarters, in Heldenheim and Oberkochen. Its assets are aproximately 200 million Marks, The declared aim of this Foundation is: "To permit employees of the Carl Zeiss and Jena Glaswerk to develop their personalities to the full with legal protection and financial as well-as personal independence." In addition research work in the natural sciences is

\* Fritz Thyssen Foundation: Its headquarters are in Cologne. The Foundation was started in 1959 by Dr Amélie Thyssen and Countess Anita de Zichv-Thyssen. Its assets consist of shares of the August Thyssen foundries with a nominal value of 100 million Marks. The main aim of the Foundation's work is helping young scientists.

\* Max Grundig Foundation: This was.

here are around 650 foundations in the continuance of the Grundig group after his death". Its assets consist of almost all participation quotas of the Grundig group. Their exact value has not been made public but is somewhere between 100 and 200 million Marks.

\* The Freiherr vom Stein Foundation. This Foundation with capital assets of 75 million Marks promotes artistic, scientific and humane works all over Europe and works for environmental and monument protection. Headquarters are in Hamburg.

\* The Mahle Foundation: This organi sation based in Stuttgart concentrates on health matters and the welfare of the young. Its capital is about sixty million

\* The Ziegler Fund: This Fund serves to promote the work of the Max Planck Institute for Organic Chemistry in Mülhelm on the Ruhr. Its capital assets increase each year and stand at approximately forty million Marks at the mo-

\* Der Allgemeine Hannoversche Klosterfonds: This Foundation was set up in 1818 with capital that became available following the dissolution of the princely courts of the bishops of Osnabrück and Hildesheim. Its assets are of a nominal value of close on forty million Marks. The aim of the Foundation is to administer the real estates of the committee of canons and deacons in Hanover.

\* Deutsches Elektronen-Synchroton (DESY): Set up in 1959 to construct and operate a high-output accelerator. Its capital amounts to thirty million Marks.

\* The Possehl Foundation: This Foundation with a capital of thirty million has made it its duty to preserve Lübeck's character and public places.

\* The Max Planck Institute for Orga-

raic Chemistry Research: This Foundation was set up in 1939 by the Kniser Wilhelm Society for the Promotion of the Sciences, with headquarters in Berlin. Its headquarters is in Mülheim. The 29-million-Mark Foundation supports research work into problems concerning organic

\* Werner Reimers Foundation for Research into Anthropold Genetics: Its capital of 36 million Marks is used to finance a study centre for interdisciplinary research.

\* Borstel Research Institute: This carset up a year ago by the industrialist Max ries out research in the spheres of Grundig from Fürth in order "to secure experimental biology and medicine. Capi-

Grundig from Fürth in order "to secure experimental biology and medicine. Capital: approximately 25 million Marks.

Heldelberg University Orthopaedic Clinic and Polyclinic: Set up in 1918 by spent within science circles on scientific several Heldelberg industrial concerns, and the foundation has been shining a light on what is spent within science circles on scientific several Heldelberg industrial concerns, and the foundation has been shining a light on what is several Heldelberg industrial concerns, and the spent of the second several field of the second several Heldelberg industrial concerns, and the second second second several Heldelberg industrial concerns, and the second sec this foundation has assets of around 25 million Marks.

\* Max Planck Society for the Promotion of the Sciences: With about 23 million Marks capital this Foundation backs research institutes in the most diverse spheres.

Official figures published by many foundations for their capital are generally amount of money has more than douundestatements. They often show only the nominal value of shares or participation in companies. For instance the In fact figures that are missing are for actual assets of the Aligemeiner Hanno*verscher Klosterfonds* is presumably ten times as great as officially published.

Moreover declared capital says very little about the actual scope of a foundation. Many statistics are compiled from a foundation's expenditure.

On these figures the top ten are: The Max Planck Society, the VW Foundation, Deutsches Elektronen Synchroton, the Fraunhofer Society, Prussian Artistic Properties, the Founders' Association for German Science, the Carl Duisberg Society, the Carl Zeiss Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and finally this is extremely difficult and only the Heidelberg University Orthopaedic Clinic and Polyclinic.

(Handelsblatt, 14 May 1971)

# Government walks the economic tightrope

ments must be taken into consideration. If unfavourable developments should ensue then it is a question of finding the turning off the tap and stopping the flow of foreign exchange.

cause of them so that the disease can be treated with the right medicaments and in One aim in this direction that can be the right places. These are platitudes, but right from the achieved is the neutralisation of these influxes which are tending to have an outset the Brandt/Scheel government failed to take proper account of them; and this has demaged the government no less than everyone else, as we came to realise adverse effect on price levels in the

Federal Republic via the international inflationary tendencies. The only taggics that seem to promise any tendencies is in our opinion—and this paper is not saying this for the first time—to bring about flexibility in exchange rates, however this may be designed. a long time since. It is simply too tedious to trot out all the mistakes and sins of omission in connection with this all over again and retrace the steps that have led to the ever this may be designed. present crisis.

But it is known that Karl Schiller wants exchange rate simply as an instrument for controlling the industrial sector of the not detrimental to stability. flood of dollars into this country for speculative purposes that is to blame for economy. the crisis, but simply the favourable climate that has been created by aspects of rising prices. Rocketing prices tend to have "Made in Germany" stamped over

In the first phase what is nothing less than a marked effect of revaluation — it is at present about five per cent — is intended to bring about a cooling off of the economy and get rid of the speculative hot dollars that have been flooding into this country. The central problem to be tackled in lative hot dollars the connection with the present efforts to

bring about stabilisation must therefore Then when prices, industrial producquite clearly be a stemming of the tide of inflation in this country. tion and wages and salaries have been calmed down and a new plunge into recession seems to be looming up we are The new Economic Affairs cum Finance Minister, Karl Schiller, has been able to begin the march back to the old Mark to see this fact, as well. He, too, knows that little will be gained simply by devaluation of the Mark.

But there are too many unknown factors in this equation; it is an experiment with an end result that cannot be foreseen. Furthermore if Professor Schiller pursues this course he would be risking a new recession, something for which he attacked the Erhard government when his party was in opposition, saying

Now, today, Schiller is defending his action with the argument that the government and the bank of issue have to create such economic, currency and credit polies that those who are involved on the

With the additional restricted provocation on both sides to gain any posed on government spendight dies idea of what the matter is all about, not has got into yet another dies flar Sohn's adversary, Professor Kurt H.

For the proposed relation significant with a considerable balance of paycould of course make use of the ments surplus in 1970 the Found of Marks that have been putotically association for German Science he does so, however, he must see that the triangle wages and prices at least confidence. As a matter of fact voluntary control if not to a complete standard contributions only accounted for In this respect too there is high the continued of the increase in total that the trial of strength can be considerable balance of payments surplus in 1970 the Foundaria with the price of the increase of fact voluntary control if not to a complete standard contributions only accounted for 1,000 Marks of the increase in total that the trial of strength can be considerable balance of payments surplus in 1970 the Foundaria with the price of fact voluntary control if not to a complete standard contributions only accounted for 1,000 Marks of the increase in total that the trial of strength can be considerable balance of payments surplus in 1970 the Foundaria with the price of fact voluntary control if not to a complete standard contributions only accounted for 1,000 Marks of the increase in total that the trial of strength can be considered in Berlin) can face this year with bringing wages and prices at least considerable balance of payments surplus in 1970 the Foundaria with the payment of the pay

economic landscape.

Finally we have only to look and made over to the association by market act in a way that is conductive and not detrimental to stability.

Nevertheless it is true that if the government had stepped in at the right time and quelled the boom wages and prices would not have swelled until a downright inflation had been caused.

What could once have been solved by means of the Economic Stabilisation Act must now be achieved by some clever tightrope-walking, and it is by no means certain whether this balancing act will life the periment is a success of not.

If Professor Schiller's stabilisation experiment is a success then he will at the provious fixed pany. One of the groups that is receiving the reversions on the last on made over to the association by made over to the scotors. This amounted to shout the following the recession as during the recession as during the curry that the foll

If Professor Schiller's stabilisation experiment is a success then he will risk causing a temporary recession and unemployment.

Pean Economic Community and the previous fixed pany one of the groups that is receiving a reasonable period of time of the groups that is receiving this has already been discussed in the attention is a research team that is ployment. (Der Tagemplegel, 23 Mt.

conomic landscape.

Finally we have only to look from the newly formed founda-

### Scientific foundations are expanding

Among other projects that receive financial sid are the Institute for Biologi-cal Cybernetics in Thingen and medical research at a university level for teachertraining purposes.

such as a team for testing and researching natural talents, the setting up of modern buildings for research groups and international congresses of highly qualified scien-tists, which would be different from and better organised than the present-day unproductive conferences.

tific statistics within the Founder's Asso-

busying itself with experimental and clinical viral studies.

The range of projects in which the

from equipping university administrations with teleprinters and the setting up of information dissemination and document relaxed.

tation centres for German as a foreign in the midst of all its activities the language (for foreign-language teachers Founders Association for German Scientific Communication for German Scientific language (for foreign-language teachers and the like). New projects are in the planning stage,

For some years the archives for scien-

projects. Now the latest figures (for 1969) are available.

They show that the total expenditure for research and development in 1969 amounted to about 7,400 million Marks. Of this 6,400 million was raised by the economy itself. In the five years since 1964 this

bled. In the same period of time the scientific personnel involved increased by since these are subject to strict secrecy that has eyen now been only slightly

promotion as independently of vested interests as possible and in cooperation with other foundations and selfadministrating 'organisations connected with the sciences.

It is clear that with the strong groups of vested interests in the Federal Republic partially possible. Martin Maybaum (Vorwirts, 6 May 1971)



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The control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the co

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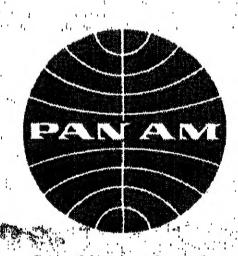
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### **COLLECTING**

# Weapon collecting is a good investment

still available.

able it is.

At present the wea-

guns from the two world wars.

They can be collected by types

represented by one item. Or they can be

Of course these systems can easily be

combined. A collector could for instance

collect all muzzle-loaders of a certain

calibre made by European manufacturers.

be stopped.

daggers, swords and similar weapons.

collected according to calibre.

personal fire-arms such as revolvers, guns

pons most popular.

At ten thirty am on 22 May a shot from a 250-year-old cannon opened the Fourth Weapons Fair held on Stuttgert's Killesberg. The Fair is the only one of its kind in Europe. For five days visitors were able to see almost everything the sport and hunting weapon industries had to offer.

European arms dealers hate looking back at the immediate post-war era when the arsenals of Europe emptied and stocks of old weapons were sold to American soldiers and arms dealers at

Before leaving the European battlefield, GI's went on a hunt for souvenirs, war trophies, pistols, guns, and machine-guns.
War-ravaged Europe was glad of the
business to be made from these relics of a

dark age and noticed at too late a stage that stocks were almost exhausted. Prices rocketed. Many people in the United States have now realised that there is a lot of money to be earned in

this field. What was an eccentric hobby twenty years ago has now become a means of capital investment. The idea of treating arms as a capital investment has now spread to Europe. There are a number of factors to bear

in mind when making capital investment in weapons. First of all there is a difference between weapons that are used in earnest and those that are only used for parades and decoration.

Ceremonial weapons are finely wrought and decorated with chrome, silver or even ivory and jewels. Generally ceremonial weapons are a century old or more and include swords, halberds, sabres, battleaxes, mediaeval cudgels and armour.

Prices for this type of weapon have fluctuated little in recent years. But some examples have fetched remarkably high sums. In general the same is true of these weapons as of wrought jewelry - the artistic value of the work done on them increases the price little, if at all,

On the other hand used weapons made in 1860 or afterwards are very marketable Rare items that do not qualify for his and are thus a better capital investment.



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

with collectors are those with an histori-Low-number series or experimental cal background such as German and Swiss series rise more quickly in price and in the first series any mistakes can turn the But collectors ought to work systemaweapon into a rarity - as is the case with tically. There are a number of ways to collect weapons. They can be collected

Series produced under licence are also according to the technical principles they incorporate – muzzle-loaders, flint-locks, percussion weapons, breech-loaders. rarities. These include the Colts produced by Rock Ola and Singer before the First World War and the German Parabellum pistols produced by Krieghoff or Vickers of Great Britain before the Second World and duelling-pistols; long-range military or hunting weapons; or the cold steel of War. These weapons produced under licence fetch twice the price of the normal model today.

They can be collected according to mechanical systems where each type is After the boom in European military weapons collectors are already looking around for different fields. Initiated circles believe that private weapons will also rise in price in the near future.

Hunting weapons, rifles, especially the three and four-barrelled rifles that are no

main collection can be excannged like STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG postage stamps. Com-bining the various methods of collection is sometimes ne-

> cessary. A collector longer produced, and duelling pistols would be able to fill should soon be in great demand. his whole house with

Older weapons are often damaged. Gunsmiths then have to consider whether sions of the Colt that they are worth repairing. Refinishing weapons or revarnishing their metal parts can reduce their value by as much as have been made. But it is not always the well-preserved older items that are in deeighty per cent.

mand. Every year in the United States col-The composition of the old finishing materials is often unknown now. Even lectors flock to buy when the weapons were being made the jubilee items of manufacturers used to guard their secret. Colt Industries who

The original nature of the weapon must still continue to proreplaced by new ones produced as accurately as possible accordun known to Western fans. ing to the original method, involving They also make spepainstaking work. cial items decorated

Good copies often cannot be distinwith chrome or nickguished from the original even by experts. el. Serial numbers are This shows that capital investment in generally kept as low weapons demands a great deal of experas possible with new tise. Laymen will need the advice of a good productions. Specgunsmith. Not everything that is old and ulation often results from the belief that looks good is in fact genuine or suitable production will soon for capital investment.

Jacques Trachsler (Stuttgarter Zeltung, 21 May 1971)

Hunting seaso SPORT opens with a h

# Gliding is a popular sport but costs are prohibitive

DIE WEII World champions, world record-holders, promising youngsters and koligang Paulsen of Flensburg – Aunt gody looks after them all.

The hunting season began of Having qualified for the Bückeburg on 15 May for most of the huntings by coming fourth in the quarter of a million huntsmen forth German heats Paulsen had the holders of a hunting permit of the Ka 6 CR, a wooden glider built in 1964, now be shot.

Grouse have been in season Paulsen built his own trailer and saved April and have been fair nevery lest penny to buy his Ka 6. "No huntsmen insofar as they in their for me, I'm afraid," he comments. The controversial battue when disable part with it for 12,000 Marks. game such as pheasant and high dream is to own a 24,000-Mark driven into traps by beaters, leading and Cirrus."

little chance of survival became. After the first two days of the gliding number of weapons used, will be themplouships he was still in mid-field. this autumn on 16 Octobe, this the weather improved his Ka 6 was no millions of the non-hunting frame longer able to compete with the synthetic Are huntsman really the presermodels, which cost more and more but

claim to be? Or do they then faster, pleasure in firing their guns? In In the standard class he ended up

that there are few other on forty-second and last, but still cared for Europe where hikers can comea-by Aunt Emily, the lady who may not much game. In many part of exist but has put in an appearance at Saxony there is more deer the many a gliding contest and this year made. This country's hunting regular her presence felt for the first time at the thought of as ideal all over these national championships.

Most huntsmen are farmen b. Whenever a pilot is dogged by particis a decline in their numbers to alarly bad luck Dr Frowein of the Aero the costs involved they have I Club presents him with either an umbrella hunting grounds - least t of a bottle of wine, commenting to the nine-year periods — and other delight of senior glider pilots that "Aunt 30,000 Marks or even double definity is always there to lend you a reserve has enough small game at the ping hand when times are hard."

reserve has enough small games reciping nand when times are murd.

is a sufficient amount of biggergat. World champion Helmut Reichmann, a

Roe deer is reckoned a small 29-year-old biology and art teacher from while fallow door, red det and wit Esslingen, and 31-year-old alocaaft designare all big game. There is also par er Klaus Holighaus of Kirchheim, the man game and the umbrella teast, who designed and constructed the Nimbus, a famous name among gliding entart and winged game. Anyone who wants to med thusiasts, do not need Aunt Emily's

terms along with complicates has stance. about breeding and preservations. No matter what place he ends up taking and game, nature conservation. dogs, hunting customs and hard so as not to be included amongical per cent who fail the examining sary to obtain a hunting pemil, able to answer the two thousands subject to local fluctuation because of

Die Jägerprüfung. The candidate must be able to? Livery year traffic accounts for the discs with shotguns and fast-dying death of 200,000 game animals. More than pigeons with a fowling-piece the street thousand road accidents involving should not, however, be gun happy! there are recorded annually. the Hunting Preservation has a street than the Hunting Preservation themselves as huntsmen as they renewed the shifter hunting hunting themselves as huntsmen as they renewed the shifter hunting hunting hunting themselves as huntsmen as they renewed

needs in addition a gun licence.

of hunting permits and ment hunting clubs.

Hunting also has an economic More than 66 million Marks every year by selling the game, Annual More than 800,000 pheasants, annual Annu

Seven million Marks are received Seven million Marks are recent that the sale of 25,000 red deer and million for the six thousand or so that deer.

These estimates are based on figure recent years. Small game in partic

Continued on page 15



A glider landing at the Bückeberg championships

Reichmann and his LS 1 C is invariably the outstanding pilot, in the standard class. Also, to quote his good-natured and mostly well-to-do Swabian fellow-pilots, he is "the poorest of us." But, they add, "he can't half fly."

Reichmann is indeed one of the few first-rate West German glider pilots who is neither comfortably off nor a mathematician, physicist and designer in one,

It is a club machine. Mind you, there can hardly be a manufacturer in the business who would not gladly provide him with one. A world champion is good for

Continued from page 14

weather or disease.

The candidate must be able to the Terry year traffic accounts for the

The DJV represents, through their hunting permit for a further year branches, all huntsmen in this continue is the problems from 1 April, have to pay for their helps them with problems continued double-barrelled shotgun costs a candidate should have one or is continued to the problems of the problems of the pursuit, hobby or passion. A their arms, decides whether a problems of the pursuit, hobby or passion. A their arms, decides whether a problems of the pursuit of the pursuit of the problems of the pursuit of the problems of the pursuit of

It is far easier to obtain long, thinksmen have to pay third-party weapons. Both arms and amount damage done to crops by game, rent for order firms. Rifles and shotgand the hunting grounds and money for be carried when their owner is her clothing. Building and appearant on past The only people allowed to the costs money and driving to the

DA 0.50
Eve. 1.—

m n 45.—

10 c.

\$ 3.—

bir 6.—

\$ b 1.50
N. Cr. \$ 0.35
Lov 0.05
K 0.80
F. Bu. 10.—

Can. \$ 4.40
P.C.F.A. 30.—

Can. \$ -.60
Bsc. 6.50

hunting grounds demands outlay on pe-

Does hunting give pleasure? Is the raising and killing of game a satisfying pursuit? Would it not be enough to have professional huntsmen to keep down the number of animals? There are a lot of questions that can be asked, some are a ousand years old.

Is hunting a masculine sport? Is it cluttered up by a number of old German

Is it really possible to look at things assimply as a huntsman from Lower Saxony: "There is much too much talk about the problems concerned with hunting. A lot of it comes from a misunderstood love of animals and sentimentality. A huntsman has to be able to control himself, Come along with me at four o'clock next Sunday morning. You needn't shoot, you can just watch, but I bet you won't have had such a wonderful experience in years . . . " F. Gert Pohle

NT & 5.—
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P.C.P.A. 30.—
11 d
DM 1.—
cedi 0.12
11 d
Dr 4.—
Q 0.15
BWI \$ 0.20
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G 0.65
] \$ BH 0.20
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Congo (Kinshase)

Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica C 0.85
Cuba P 0.13
Cyprus 11 4
Czechoslovskia Kcs 0.50

Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Cychoslovakia
Dahomay
F.6
Denmark
Dom. Rep.
Ecuador
El Salvador
Elhiopia
Fiji
Pioland

span, the Swiss Diamant 18, flown by Helmut Ostertag and Günter Cichon, and 8B'8 and SB 9, designed by Brunswick university gliding club and flown by maths student Heinz-Adolf Schreiber and

engineer Gerhard Stich, all cost around 40,000 Marks. They are thoroughbred synthetic birds, but transform a popular sport into an exclusive and doubtless interesting hobby

for physicists and designers. The specials have no difficulty in

(Photo: Nordbild)

As standard class specifications are

strict the chances are still fairly even.

Reichmann proves the point that in the

final analysis ability counts. In the open,

a class in which designers can vent their

creative spleen, it is a different kettle of

Klaus Holighaus's Nimbus II, Rolf

Spätnig's Kestrel with its 22-metre wing-

reaching speed of 150 kilometres an hour (ninety knots and more). The maximum speed allowed the Kestrel by the licensing authorities is 250 kilometres an hour, for instance, and world record-holder Hans-Werner Grosse's ASW 12 is allowed 200 km/H (125 miles an hour).

Even a standard class aircraft such as the ASW 15, designed, like the ASW 12, by world championship competitor Gerd Waibl, is capable of comparable speeds. The famous Soviet A 13 has a registered maximum permitted speed of 400 kilometres an hour (250 mph).

The open is gradually becoming a glider pilot's dream. They are thrilled by the aircraft but the number of private individuals and clubs that can afford to buy and run them is, in the final analysis, growing smaller and smaller.

Fred Weinholtz, competitive gliding

secretary of the Federal Republic Aero Club, sounds a warning note. "Aircraft (Die Welt, 15 May 1971) Marks and the best on the market at the

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time are already outdated in many cases.
"What," he wonders, "about the
40,000-Mark gliders? Will they still be competitive in two years' time? Maybe we will then have aircraft that can increase or reduce by half their wing surface area. They will, of course, cost 80,000, 100,000 or 120,000 Marks.

Continual improvements are doubtless to be welcomed but the sporting value of the open does, to say the least, tend to become a more doubtful quantity."

Brunswick university aero club is already in the process of constructing a superbird of this kind. It will have a wingspan of thirty metres (98.5ft).

Open class gliders are already taking up water as ballast. It is poured overboard in accordance with the thermals encountered. The Brunswick SB 8 has lead ballast, up to eighty kilogrammes of it. The snag is that it can hardly be jettisoned. A decision has to be taken beforehand.

Specials like these remain wishful thinking for most of the 25,000-odd members of the gliding section of the Federal Republic Aero Club, roughly 45 per cent of whom are youngsters.

They have assumed traumatic propor-

tions for competition organisers too witness the introduction of the so-called wingspan factor in the assessment of results in the open, a newcomer to this year's national championships, incidental-

formance in relative terms. The outcome is doubtful and controversial. Klaus Holighaus saved the organisers at Bückeburg a good deal of trouble, though. He was almost always the fastest but by no means always the day's winner - because of the wingspan factor.

A first-rate pilot and designer, he is nearly always a front runner. In the long run this is what counts. It is not only Nimbus II but pilot Klaus Holighaus and Holighaus is as much the king of the specials as Reichmann rules the roost in the standard class.

Yet both can be beaten. This country takes some beating for first-rate glider pilots flying first-rate machines.

K. Morgenstern (Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 26 May 1971)

### Favourites come first at gliding championships

The favourites came first at the Bücke-burg gliding championships. For the second time since 1968 world champion Helmut Reichmann of Esslingen in an LS 1 C won the standard class title with a total of 3,060.91 points, having come home first on two of the five days.

In the open 31-year-old Kirchheim engineer Klaus Holighaus won the national title for the first time in Nimbus II. a glider designed and built by himself. Holighaus came first twice and second

"Although the weather was not good enough to allow us to cover a threecorner point to point distance of 250 miles we can be satisfied with the results. The participants bore witness to their flying-talent," championship organiser Dr Ernst Frowein of Freiburg commented.

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Anineteenth century German uniform at the Weapons Fair (Photoz: Jörg-Peter Maucher)